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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

DELIVERY OF THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Joint Session of Both Houses.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

New Constitution Declared to be in Force.

McClure's Election Bill Passed First Reading.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 7, 1874.

Both Houses were engaged all the morning on the Governor's Message. At half-past twelve they met in joint session to count the vote on the new Constitution. Immediately after, the Governor issued the following

PROCLAMATION:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—ss:

In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, John F. Hartranft, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In compliance with an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An act to provide for calling a Convention to Amend the Constitution," approved by the Governor the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1872, the qualified electors of this Commonwealth elected delegates to a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State, with power to propose to the citizens of this Commonwealth, for their approval or rejection, a new Constitution, or amendments to the present one, or specific amendments to be voted on separately; and,

WHEREAS, In compliance with the said act, the delegates so elected assembled in Convention on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1872, and adopted at Philadelphia, on the third day of November, A. D. 1873, a Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and

WHEREAS, The Constitution by said Convention so adopted was submitted to the qualified voters of the Commonwealth for their approval or rejection, at an election therefor, by said Convention appointed, on the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1873; and

WHEREAS, The returns of the said election were by act of Assembly aforesaid directed to be returned, opened, counted and published as the returns for Governor are now by law counted and published, and when the number of votes given for or against the new or revised Constitution or for or against separate specific amendments, if any, shall have been summed up and ascertained and the duplicate certificates thereof delivered to the proper officers, the Governor shall declare by proclamation the result of the election, and if a majority of the votes polled shall be for the new or revised Constitution, or for any separate specific amendments, such new or revised Constitution and separate specific amendments shall be thenceforth the Constitution of this Commonwealth; and

WHEREAS, The returns of the election so held for the adoption or rejection of the said Constitution adopted by the aforesaid Convention, were returned in compliance with the requirements of the said act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and delivered to the Speaker of the Senate on the seventh day of January, A. D. 1874; and

WHEREAS, By a certificate of this date on file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, signed by the Hon. Butler B. Strang, Speaker of the Senate of this Commonwealth and the Hon. Henry H. McCormick, Speaker of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, it appears that the Speaker of the Senate of this Commonwealth, on the 7th day of January, 1874, in the hall of the House of Representatives, in the State capitol, opened, counted and published the returns of the election to decide for or against the adoption of the said Constitution adopted by the aforesaid Convention, and summed up and ascertained the number of votes given for and against the same at said election, in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, conformably to the laws of this Commonwealth; and that upon counting the votes it appeared that the number of votes given for the new Constitution were two hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-four, and the number of votes given against the new Constitution were one hundred and eight thousand five hundred and ninety-four, showing a majority of one hundred and fifty-five thousand one hundred and fifty votes in favor of the new Constitution.

Therefore, I, John F. Hartranft, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have caused this proclamation to issue, and in pursuance of the said acts of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and in compliance therewith, do hereby declare that at the election held on the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1873, of the qualified voters of this Commonwealth, to decide for or against the adoption of the new Constitution in Convention adopted at Philadelphia on the third day of November, A. D. 1873, two hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-four votes were given for the adoption of the same, and one hundred and eight thousand five hundred and ninety-four were given against the adoption of the same, a majority of one hundred and forty-five thousand one hundred and fifty of the votes polled at said election being in favor of the adoption of the said new Constitution, and that the said new Constitution has been adopted by the qualified voters of the State, and is the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-eighth.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

By the Governor.
M. S. QUAY, Secretary of Commonwealth.

Senator Graham will introduce to-morrow an act in relation to the payment of costs in cases of appeal from reports of viewers for railroads, and an act to enable railroads and canal companies to accept the seventeenth article of the new Constitution.

Representative Young, of Allegheny, has been confined to his room since the opening of the session, but is better to-day.

Mr. McClure's new election law came from the committee, and passed its *first reading*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Nomination of Governor—Synopsis of the Resolutions Adopted.

CONCORD, N. H., January 7.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day. James F. Briggs was elected President, and made an address, in which he advocated woman suffrage and said that the party which opposed it would be defeated. Luther McCutchins was nominated for Governor. Resolutions were adopted declaring fidelity to the Republican party; demanding the unconditional repeal of the salary act and the re-establishment of all salaries, including the President's, at the old scale, as far as the Constitution will admit; calling upon Senators and Representatives who profited by the back-pay to make restitution to the government which they have helped to embarrass; inviting the cooperation of the Republican party of other States in the effort to preserve the organization from reproach; protesting against the revival of the abuses of the franking privilege; calling upon Congress for improvement in the banking system, and for as early return to specie payments as possible; demanding the revision of the laws regulating and governing savings banks, so that their funds may be securely invested; pledging their utmost efforts to redress all unjust discriminations against the farming interests, and to give all classes of men equal and exact justice; deprecating the growing tendency to special legislation; approving President Grant's recommendation for an amendment to the organic law so as to protect the country from objectionable legislation in the closing hours of the sessions of Congress; indorsing the action of the last Legislature for the maintenance of the present temperance laws of the State; commending the efforts of the House of Representatives and the national administration to retrench expenditures and reduce appropriations; and, finally, declaring that there should be no additional taxation till every effort has been exhausted to bring the expenses of the government within present and prospective means, but, if such taxation becomes necessary, it should fall, as far as possible, upon articles of luxury. The State Central Committee was nominated, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Maine.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 7.—The Legislature met to-day. John E. Butler was elected President of the Senate, and Wm. W. Thomas, Jr., Speaker of the House.

The Swollen Allegheny.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., January 7, 1874.

The Allegheny is giving us another benefit—the third heavy flood within six months. The cellars on Seneca and Centre streets were again the scene of movings and confusion of all sorts at an early hour this morning. Nearly all the cellars on those streets now contain from three to four feet of water. The protracted rain of the past two days and nights ceased at eight o'clock, since which time the river has risen from twelve feet to about fourteen feet, rising now very slowly. We do not expect more than six inches more rise. Not much damage has been done here. The Atlantic and Great Western Railway track was flooded for some distance, about two miles below here. There has not been much detention of trains, however.

Meeting of State Granges.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.—The New Jersey State Grange met in Camden yesterday, where all parts of the State were represented. Maryland organized a State Grange at Baltimore yesterday; and to-day the State Grange of Pennsylvania will assemble at Harrisburg.

Manuel Quesada arrived at Key West yesterday. He believed the prospects of Cuba Libre to be brighter than ever, and declares that nothing short of independence will be accepted.

Don't Fail to Try

Marvin & Co.'s Ginger Fruit Cake, the newest and most elegant invention in the cake line. All leading grocers keep them, and they can be had at the manufactory, 91 and 93 Liberty street. They are soft and delicious, and bid fair to become very popular on all well furnished tables.

XLIII. CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7, 1874.

SENATE.

The Chaplain, in the opening prayer, invoked Divine Providence to hold in His own hand that powerful engine, the public press.

The following petitions were presented:

By Mr. SUMNER, petition of 35,179 persons of Ohio against the proposed theological amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The total length of the petition was 953 feet. Referred.

By Mr. STEVENSON, petition of Good Templars asking for the passage of a prohibitory liquor law in the Territories. Referred.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that when the salary bill should be disposed of, he would ask the Senate to take up and dispose of the Louisiana Election case.

Mr. STEVENSON gave notice that when the Louisiana case should be up, he would move an amendment to the proposition of the Senator from Indiana (Morton) to refer the whole case back to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to take proof as to the validity of the election.

Mr. BOGY presented a memorial for the repeal of the bankrupt law, and said he hoped the fullest opportunity would be given to obtain the views of all interested in the matter.

Mr. THURMAN said the Judiciary Committee still had the subject under consideration, and would probably report other amendments.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, inquired of the Chair if the Postmaster General had responded to the resolution of the Senate before the holidays, asking for information in regard to the franking privilege. The Chair replied in the negative.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State and Postmaster General, in accordance with the Senate resolution of yesterday, giving the list of person using official postage stamps. Laid on the table.

The bill to repeal the act of March 3d, 1873, increasing salaries was taken up.

Mr. PRATT advocated the adoption of his amendment. The subject was discussed by Messrs. Carpenter, Morton, Ferry, of Connecticut, Merrimon, Sherman, Tipton, Bayard, Hamilton, of Maryland, Saulsbury and Sargent.

Pending discussion, the Senate, at five o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. KASSON, to establish certain regulations of commerce conducted on railways among the several States or with foreign countries, and to regulate railways with respect thereto.

By Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, a bill appropriating $20,000 for the pay and mileage of members of the Assembly of Colorado. Passed.

Mr. HUNTER offered a resolution declaring it to be the sentiment of the House that no tax shall be imposed on tea, coffee and sugar, by the present Congress, unless some new necessity, now not known, shall arise. Referred.

Mr. WHEELER offered a resolution directing the Second Auditor to report what accounts of army paymasters for disbursement during the late war remain unsettled, with the names and amounts, and a statement of what has been done towards their collection. Adopted.

Mr. CRUTCHFIELD asked leave to offer an amendment to the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, providing a penalty against any woman who refuses an offer of marriage on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected.

The House then resumed consideration of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, and Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, who has charge of the bill proceeded to close the debate. He recognized the great importance of the measure, and did not wish that final action should be taken without the most serious study and consideration. He would therefore move to recommit the bill to the Committee on Judiciary, in order that the ten or twelve amendments already suggested, should not fail to have due consideration.

Mr. WOOD thought the proposition suggested was trifling with the House and with the country.

Mr. DAWES inquired whether the authority to report at any time, would apply to recommittal.

Mr. BUTLER said he understood so; that he was proceeding on that ground.

The SPEAKER said he would so rule.

Mr. BUTLER spoke at length in favor of the bill. He described, with pathos, a charge made by three thousand colored troops under his command on the rebel fortifications on the James river, and said that when he rode among the dead after the fight, and saw their bronze faces turned up to the morning sun, he swore an oath ever to defend the rights and interests of that race which had given its blood for him and for the country; and, God helping him, he would keep that oath. [Applause.] The prejudices which he had had against the negro up to that time, all departed then. The old time States, Rights Democrat disappeared, and he became a thorough negro-lover and avowed so before the world. As long as their rights were not equal to those of other men on the continent, he was on their side against all comers, and when those rights were assured, he trusted that there would be, as there ought to be, a united country under one glorious flag, for which their fathers had fought with valor. He appealed to members on the other side to get over their prejudices, as he had gotten over his. These men had fought for their country. One of them, their representative, had spoken for his country and race. They had shown themselves in battle the equal of whites; they had shown themselves as citizens, docile, quiet, kind, temperate and laborious; they had shown that they knew how to exercise suffrage, for they always voted right—voting the Republican ticket—and all the arts of hell and death could not persuade them otherwise. They showed that they knew more than their masters did, for they always knew how to be loyal. They had knowledge, bravery, culture, power and eloquence, and who should say that they should not have what the Constitution gave them—equal rights? [Loud and continued applause on the floor and in the galleries, which was rebuked by the Speaker.]

The bill was then recommitted, and all amendments were ordered printed.

Mr. MONROE, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported back adversely the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Sypher, directing army rations to be issued for the relief of starving poor in the Southern States. The committee had talked over the matter fully and freely, and the result arrived at was that the committee did not regard it as the proper sphere of Congress to enter on a general system of providing for pauperism in a State. If this precedent were established it would soon be found that Congress had entered on the whole business of taking charge of pauperism generally throughout the States. The report was adopted and the committee discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Mr. MONROE, also, from the same committee, reported a bill to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents in the Smithsonian Institution, as follows: Asa Gray, of Massachusetts, in place of Louis Agassiz; J. D. Dana, of Connecticut, in place of Theo. D. Woolsey; Henry Coppee, of Pennsylvania, in place of William B. Astor, and John McLean and Peter Parker, re-appointed. After discussion the bill passed.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, from the same committee, reported back the bill to establish an educational fund and to apply the proceeds of public lands to the education of the people, and proceeded to address the House in explanation and advocacy of the measure.

Mr. DONNAN opposed the bill, which then went over until to-morrow without action.

The House adjourned.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Germany.

STILL AFTER THAT ARCHBISHOP.

LONDON, January 7.—A special dispatch from Berlin says that the imprisonment of Archbishop Ledochowski is threatened. All his furniture has been distrained and he still refuses to pay the fines imposed by the courts.

Spain.

BURNING OF THE MAN-OF-WAR.

LONDON, January 7.—Telegrams from Cartagena say the burning of the man-of-war Teutan was intentional, and that the Numancia and Mendez Nunez were to have been destroyed at the same time, but the plan was discovered and they were saved.

BUDGET FROM MADRID.

MADRID, January 7.—Senor Ruiz, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the provincial authorities, stating that the principal object of the government is to re-establish order and show its compatibility with a republic and liberty; to secure this object it will employ the most energetic measures. The *Igualidad* newspaper has been seized by the government officials. Generals Hidalgo and Ripoll have been placed in arrest. The province of Valencia has been declared in a state of siege. Castelar has rejected the overtures of Figueras, Salmeron and Piy Margall, asking him to co-operate with them in reorganizing the Federal Republicans. General Soma has embarked from San Sebastian with those three battalions of government troops, destination unknown.

Germany.

EMPEROR'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

BERLIN, January 7.—The health of Emperor William continues to improve. He drove out to-day.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, January 7.—The steamship Hermann, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 7.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills 3½ per cent., which is 1 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. It is the general opinion on Stock Exchange that the bank rate will be reduced to-morrow. The amount of bullion gone into bank on balance to-day, £12,000. Spirits petroleum 11a11½d. Linseed oil 29s 5d.

PARIS, January 7.—Rentes 58 francs 65 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 7.—Cotton steadier; uplands 8a8½d; Orleans 8⅝c; sales 15,000 bales; American 9,700 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Corn 38s. Pork 68s 6d. Lard 42s. Cumberland cut bacon 41s; middles 39s. Refined petroleum 13d. Linseed oil 31s.

ANTWERP, January 7.—Petroleum 29½ francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 7, 1874.

SALE OF PEWS IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The auction sale of pews in Plymouth church, Henry Ward Beecher's, aggregated $59,470, against $60,232 last year. Thirty-nine persons paid over $400 each for their pews, and thirty paid between $300 and $400. The highest sum paid for a pew was $530. Henry C. Bowen secured the second choice.

MORE TROUBLE FOR THE ARAPILES.

To-day while the Spanish man-of-war Arapiles was taking her armament on board by aid of a derrick, one of the boiler pipes burst, disabling the derrick's machinery. It will require two or three days to make necessary repairs.

CREATION OF MORE CARDINALS.

Foreign papers say the Pope has raised the following prelates to the dignity of Cardinal: Mgr. Cardoso, Archbishop of Lisbon; Mgr. Guibert, Archbishop of Paris; Mgr. Regnier, Archbishop of Cambray; Mgr. Simon, Primate of Hungary; Mgr. Turmoezu, Archbishop of Salzburg; Mgr. Barrio, Archbishop of Valencia; Mgr. Chigi, Papal Nuncio at Paris; Mgr. Falcinelli, Papal Nuncio at Vienna; Mgr. Franchi, Papal Nuncio at Madrid; Mgr. Oregia, Papal Nuncio at Lisbon; the Jesuit Father Torquini, and the Augustine Father Martinelli.

PREPARING FOR A FIGHT.

The police have been ordered to prepare for any emergency that may arise to-morrow, during the session of the labor mass meeting. It is stated that thirty thousand ball cartridges were taken to-night to the armory of the 71st regiment.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE WILLIAMS CASE SETTLED

The Attorney General Requests His Name to be Withdrawn.

The President Relieved of a Serious Embarrassment.

Favorable Customs and Internal Revenue Reports

Twenty-five Millions to be Cut from Estimates.

Commissioner to Regulate Freight Tariffs.

The Railroads Are Not Anxious for Such an Officer.

Interest in Pennsylvania Senatorship.

Future of the Civil Rights Bill.

Freedman's Bureau Financial Troubles.

Special to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7, 1874.

Mr. Williams Withdraws His Own Name.

To-night Attorney General Williams called at the Executive, and, asking for the President, handed him a letter requesting the withdrawal of his nomination for Chief Justice of the United States. It appears that, after earnest consideration, Mr. Williams concluded this afternoon to release the President from his promise to stand by his nomination. He did this to relieve the President from all embarrassment, with the Judiciary Committee arrayed against him. The matter might be undecided for weeks, and he felt wearied at the position in which he was placed, his hands being tied and his mouth closed. He was aware that the President would stand by him, but he proposed to release him from the anomalous position of being placed in antagonism to the Republican Senators who aided in his election. The President regretted the condition of the case, and assured Mr. Williams of his respect and entire confidence. Mr. Williams, in conversation to-night after leaving the President, remarked that there was no truth in the rumors that he intended to withdraw from the Cabinet, and he did not believe that such was the President's desire. He would not accept a foreign mission if such should be tendered him. Mr. Williams, in answer to a question said he had no idea who would be nominated in his place, and could not venture an opinion. He had heard, however, the name of Mr. Waite, of Ohio, mentioned in this connection. The President, in withdrawing the name of Mr. Williams, will also withdraw that of Mr. Bristow, sent in for Attorney General.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue today stated that the revenues from internal taxes during the present month would reach the figures previous to the panic. His returns thus early in the month, foot up two and one-half millions, and the total for the year to date, fifty and a quarter millions. This is a quarter of a million over one-half the estimate for the year, with six months, lacking seven days, to run. As trade is daily improving, the Commissioner feels more confident than ever that the receipts of his office will run above the estimated revenue.

The Customs.

In the office of the Commissioner of Customs, the showing, though not equally flattering, is still improving. As Commissioner Douglas remarked, "the people who use imported goods and wines are generally hit hard by panics and are slow to recover, but consumers of whisky and tobacco are not troubled that way."

The Vacant Deputy Commissionership.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue today officially notified the Secretary of the Treasury of the vacancy in the First Deputy Commissionership, occasioned by the death of General Sweet. As this appointment comes under the Civil Service rules, there will be an examination in the Bureau for promotion to the post. No appointment, under the rules, can be made except of a successful competitor in the office. Mr. Rogers, of Erie, the Second Deputy, will compete for the place.

The House Committee on Appropriations

had no meeting to-day, the sub-committee employing the time in perfecting the revision of the estimates. The committee will report a reduction of two millions in the estimates for fortifications and other works of defense, which will leave one million six hundred thousand less than was appropriated for the present year. The total reduction made by the committee thus far, foot up: Army, four millions; navy, three millions; fortifications, two millions; total, nine millions. The committee are now sanguine that they can reduce the total estimates twenty-five millions.

Railroad Commissioner Bill.

The bill providing for the appointment of a Commissioner to regulate freight tariff on railroads is very objectionable to the railroad party in Congress, as they allege that it will be the means of diverting investments in railroad property. It will destroy that healthful competition which they claim is the vital principle of trade. The bill having been recommitted, will be modified. It was originally framed solely in the interest of the Grangers. It is possible that the bill will pass in the House, but it is extremely doubtful in the Senate.

A Denial.

James E. Harvey denies that he is to take editorial charge of the Philadelphia *Age*.

The Pennsylvania Senatorial Question

is receiving considerable attention in Congressional and official circles. The general impression is that, under the act of Congress and the laws of Pennsylvania, the Legislature must decide before January 20 what action shall be taken, otherwise the election must be by the present Legislature.

Texas Political Affairs.

The Attorney General denies that he has given assurances to any parties in Texas of any interference in the political affairs of that State. He has had some informal conversation on the subject, but will express no opinion until the question is officially before him.

Civil Rights Bill.

The understanding is that when the Civil Rights bill is reported back, the public school feature will be stricken out.

Freedman's Bureau Irregularities.

In reply to the charges of mis-appropriation of funds of the Freedman's Bureau, Mr. Balloch says that the investments in government securities contrary to law, were made by General Howard's orders. This, the Secretary of War says, was in violation of the Thirty-ninth Article of War.

Maryland and Virginia Senatorships.

Information received here to-day, states very positively that Governor Pinkney White will receive the Senatorship from Maryland, and R. M. T. Hunter that from Virginia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7, 1874.

THEFT FROM THE INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE.

A large number of drafts for refunding of taxes were stolen from the Internal Revenue office between four yesterday afternoon and eight this morning. The party who committed the theft broke into the room and burst open the tin box in which drafts had been placed.

STEPS TO FILL GENERAL SWEET'S OFFICE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written to the Secretary of the Treasury asking that the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the Treasury be directed to hold the usual examinations at once, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of First Deputy Sweet.

PENSION FOR PEACE COMMISSIONER THOMAS'S WIDOW.

In the House to-day, Mr. Lutterell introduced a bill giving the widow of the Modoc Peace Commissioner Thomas a pension equal to that of widows of lieutenant colonels of the army.

GENERAL CROOK'S NOMINATION.

It may be considered certain that General Crook's nomination as Brigadier will be confirmed.

SECRETARY BELKNAP'S OPINION ON FREEDMAN'S BUREAU AFFAIRS.

The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House, in connection with his communication of December last, relative to developments concerning the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. He gives additional information to the following effect: On the 19th of December, the Adjutant General of the army completed an investigation based on official reports furnished for the Secretary's information, over the signatures of the Treasurer, the Second Comptroller and the Third Auditor of the Treasury. The report of the investigation involves, through General Balloch, the late disbursing officer of the Bureau, the responsibility and accountability of the late Commissioner, General Howard, and shows that the funds of the United States, duly certified as deposited with the treasury and in their depositories, were not so deposited. The deficits, or amounts overrated to General Balloch, the disbursing officer for the United States Treasury at Washington, indicated in the letter for the last days of respective months of 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871, ranged from $16,000 to $550,000. The deposits of amounts, as stated by the disbursing officer, outside of Washington, were at New York, Boston, Charleston, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis and Mobile, and ranged from several hundred dollars to $43,000, and are for various amounts from March, 1867, to August, 1871. It is proper to state that the examination under which the foregoing facts were developed, has failed to show deficits in the immediate accounts of General Howard and Major J. M. Brown, the other disbursing officer. Gen. Howard, on the 26th of December, informed the Secretary of War, by letter, that he had visited the Second Auditor of the Treasury, and laid before him as nearly as he could from memory, all matters touching the discrepancies which appeared in the tabular statements shown to him by the Secretary himself. The Auditor said he had settled the accounts and transmitted them to the Second Comptroller, where Gen. Howard must go with any statements or explanations; thus involving two weeks of delay. The Secretary of War, in his reply said it hardly seemed necessary for him to inform General Howard that the accounting officers of the government had not notified him (the Secretary) of the correctness or settlement of General Balloch's account, and the Secretary reminded General Howard that his representations to the accounting officers ought to have been in writing, in order to have a formal investigation of the matter. The Secretary of War, in summing up the case, says the discrepancies or deficiencies are too large to admit of explanation through the transfer of drafts, the amounts of which were viewed, it is alleged in a general statement, as in the treasury at Washington, until Balloch had received notice that they had been received by the depository to which they were sent. The Secretary says that all the admissions show that money was certified in treasury when, in fact, the money was not there. There is not the slightest doubt of the impropriety of any disbursing officer investing money of the United States and afterward using the interest for any purpose whatever, except such use be sanctioned by express statute. The documents were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REVISION OF DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES—REPORTS FROM THE SECRETARIES ON THE SUBJECT.

In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives of December 15th, requesting a revision of the estimates for the expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1875, the President to-day transmitted to the Speaker of the House amended estimates and replies from the various departments, showing that action had been taken by them as follows:

The Postmaster General reports that no reduction can be safely made in the estimates heretofore submitted for the appropriation for the postal service during the next fiscal year. The total of estimates made for this department, therefore, stands at the same amounts as heretofore presented, viz: $36,104,912.

The Secretary of the Treasury says that of the whole estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1875, only the sum of $2,967,261 is subject to the consideration of Congress, outside of the requirements of existing laws. These latter may be omitted. They include $1,631,300 for lighthouses and sums for revenue vessels; but the Secretary doubts the propriety of omitting these appropriations. He shows where reductions to a slight extent may be made.

Mr. Mullet, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, says that should it be decided not to commence any new works and to suspend general operations on certain buildings named, the expenditures for the current fiscal year can be reduced very nearly six million dollars.

The State Department says that the only estimate that can be reduced is the appropriation for official postage stamps to $50,000.

The Department of Justice also states what reductions can be made, though to a comparatively small extent.

The reductions that can be made in the Navy Department amount to two millions, and the Secretary does not think reduction to any greater amount either proper or safe. The Secretary thinks that the lesson of the day in truth is, that our navy should be increased, not diminished, and, after a review of the necessities of the service, the Secretary is constrained to declare frankly his opinion that no reduction should be made at this time in these appropriations, especially intended to put the cruising vessels of the navy in condition for active and immediate service; and while entertaining the view that real economy would be to increase the appropriations to a sum sufficient to make our naval force fully efficient, the Secretary will be ready to accommodate the action of the department to the wishes of Congress.

The report of the Secretary of War says that the military estimates are based upon the actual cost of material and supplies, and upon the number of persons authorized by law to be employed. In so far as regards the strictly military part of the service, the Secretary has endeavored, by active and detailed inspection of all supply branches, by a reduction in rents and employees, for the past three years, to bring down expenses to the lowest limit consistent with efficiency. The reports of the various bureau officers have been carefully revised, and the Secretary refers to them for information on the subject of the reduction of expenditures. The signal office submits that the estimates heretofore laid before the Secretary were based upon considerations of most careful economy, and it is not believed they can be properly reduced. The subsistence department reports that, under existing circumstances, no reduction in the estimates can be made. The ordinance office provides for the reduction in estimates of $348,834. The Surgeon General's office can submit to a reduction of $38,000. The Paymaster General's office cannot, without detriment to the service, submit to a further reduction than that made by the department in the original estimates. The reports generally contend that reductions from the former estimates would be detrimental to the service.

No report from the Interior Department has been received.

THE M'ENERY LEGISLATURE,

through a committee, telegraphed to the presiding officers of the Senate and House, at great length. Their communication is in the form of a petition for relief and recognition.

SENATOR AMES

and family left this evening for Mississippi. He is to be inaugurated Governor of that State.

SHERMAN'S OPINION OF SEACOAST DEFENSES.

General Sherman was again before the Committee on Military Affairs to-day, and expressed the opinion that it is inexpedient to reduce the army; that if the pruning knife is to be applied at all, it should be only to the staff and engineer corps, over which he has no control; and that, with the exception of the forts in New York and Boston harbors, Fort Alcatray, in San Francisco harbor, and some of the forts in Portland harbor, Maine, the seacoast defenses of the country are not of the slightest importance and should not have another dollar spent on them.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Cholera and other diseases prevail to a fearful extent in the Dutch camp in Acheen. The native allies are the greatest sufferers.

The Hudson river is open for the third time this winter.

Outstanding legal tenders yesterday amounted to $379,722,302.

The Massachusetts Legislature met yesterday, the old officers being re-elected.

The New Hampshire Republican State Convention met at Concord yesterday. James F. Briggs, President, made an address, in which he advocated woman suffrage, and said that the party which opposed it would be defeated.

STATE NEWS.

The Philadelphia water-works supplied the city with 14,204,508,827 gallons of water during 1873.

An Erie restaurant advertises by illuminated card to furnish "French Hairs." The American kind are still served up in the usual style at the boarding houses, without extra charge.

There is quite an animated contest in Reading over the position of Dog Catcher. There are already fourteen applicants, and but a small part of the city heard from.

Alfred Wheat, of Towanda, got lost in the woods while out hunting on the 29th ult., and was found on Tuesday night, nearly dead from cold and hunger, by George C. Bird. Mr. Wheat's feet were frozen badly.

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* Almanac for 1874 has been received. Like its predecessors, it is neatly printed, and filled from cover to cover with useful information on political, social and religious topics. Mr. Childs has had an edition of 100,000 copies printed, for distribution to the subscribers to the *Ledger*.

Lancaster is claiming to be the former home of the author of "Beautiful Snow." She must have lost largely in population when all of him moved away.

A little daughter of Alfred Holdom, of Pottsville, went too near an open stove on Monday, her clothes caught fire and she was terribly, perhaps fatally, burned.

As William Tarleton was returning from his work, at No. 4 Summit Hill, to his home, says the Mauch Chunk *Coal Gazette*, he was attacked by four Molly Maguires and badly beaten with a billy. He was nearing the town of Summit Hill at the time of the assault. The Mollies were concealed in the brush, and, without warning, one jumped into the road, brandishing a pistol in one hand and a billy in the other. Several persons were with Tarleton, but they fled as soon as the attack began. The poor fellow was badly beaten, and left in the road for dead. He laid three-quarters of an hour or more, when he was discovered and taken to his home. His wounds are very serious.

The West Chester *Republican* says: The chrome mine lately opened on the property of Mr. Hilaman, in West Nottingham township, now proves, on further development, to be quite rich in chrome. A very large vein of the ore was struck last week, and the prospect of obtaining a large quantity appears quite bright. Several tons have already been taken out. Its value at the mines is $25 per ton.

Arrangements have been made for removing the Terra Cotta Manufactory at Pittston to Towanda. Fire clay, of which terra cotta is manufactured, is found in the Barclay mountains and could be easily shipped to Towanda.

A Schuylkill county mother went to get a pound of butter from a wagon on the street and when she returned to the house her small child was in flames. It died soon afterwards.

During the last boating season 6,700 boats passed through the Schuylkill canal.

The Emaus Iron Company is about blowing out its furnace at Allentown with a view to an enlargement.

A Westmoreland county mystery was cleared up on New Year's day. A year and a half ago Jacob Tinsman, of Overton, that county, suddenly disappeared from his home, and after an anxious search was made for him it was at length concluded that he had either suicided or had been foully dealt with. On New Year's he somewhat surprised his wife and family by walking into his home. His bosom companion had not made a "second venture" during his absence, and hence we cannot call this an Enoch Arden case.

All the bank note paper issued by the United States government is manufactured on a 62-inch Fourdrinier machine, at the Glen Mills, near West Chester. Short pieces of red silk are mixed with the pulp in the engine, and the finished stuff is conducted to the wire without passing through any screens, which might retain the silk threads. By an arrangement above the wire cloth, a shower of short pieces of fine blue silk thread is dropped in streaks upon the paper while it is being formed. The upper side on which the blue silk is dropped is the one used for the face of the notes, and from the manner in which the threads are applied, must show them more distinctly than the reverse side, although they are imbedded deeply enough to remain fixed.

The Pottstown *Ledger* says: David and Mary Schrack, brother and sister, both unmarried, who have lived in West Vincent township, Chester county, for many years, were noted for being miserly in their dispositions. This grew upon them with age, and although reported to be worth $80,000, they had lately deprived themselves of the necessaries of life, and were literally starving themselves to death. They became weak and emaciated, and were finally taken to the house of Mr. Samuel Happersett, in the same township, who we believe is a relative. Under the kind care of Mr. Heppersett's family, with wholesome food in generous quantities, the brother is fast recovering his wonted health, but the sister was too far gone to recover, and was followed to her grave on Friday last, the victim of her own greed. She was, at the time of her death, about seventy-five years of age.

Fechter, the actor, is at his farm in Bucks county.

An Allentown man went to a masquerade ball with his name, residence and occupation pinned on his back. He wants to "pin" the man who pinned the label on him.

Rents are said to be steadily advancing in Reading, the demand for dwelling houses being greater than the supply.

A little girl named Sadie Robison is missing at Corry since Friday. She is five years old, light complexion, blue eyes and light straight hair, cut short. When leaving home she was dressed in waterproof clothes, and wore red mittens. Information concerning her whereabouts may be sent to H. C. Maxwell, Corry, Pa.

On New Year's day the borough of Port Carbon was the scene of a novel and lively foot-race between a forty-year old man named Deneen, and a sixty-five-year old youth named McGovern, distance two hundred yards. Deneen carried a child in his arms. The old man came in the winner, amid the cheers of a crowd.

Library Hall.

The reading in Library Hall this evening will be of the most interesting character. A novel feature will be the personations of distinguished lecturers and speakers. The music will be by our best band. Miss P. is ranked at the East as without a superior as an elocutionist, and has had crowded houses. Hear her.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

New Patent.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is said to be giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market.

TEAS&COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
273
275
T.C.JENKINS
Liberty St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GREAT
Flour, Grocery and Tea House
The ONLY House that Handles
The Great WHITE RIVER, bbls. and bags
JENKINS'S LILLY MILLS, bbls. and bags
JENKINS'S SNOW FLAKE, bbls. and bags.
JAVA FLAVORED ROAST COFFEE.
TERMS:
Thirty days time allowed good and prompt men, or 25 cents per barrel Discount on Flour allowed, and one per cent on other Goods, if paid in ten days from date of shipment.
☞ No Charge for Drayage.
☞ Inducements offered to Cash Buyers.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—WAREHOUSE—A WAREHOUSE between Market and Smithfield street, on First avenue. Address Lock Box 344.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH FIFTY Thousand Dollars Capital, to join the advertiser in a safe and profitable business in this city. For full particulars address Partner, Commercial office.

WANTED—30 COAL MINERS; MARRIED men preferred. Contractors can be supplied with good workmen. Colored miners wanted. Cooks and general housework girls want work. Also seamstresses. Apply at Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—SALESMAN—A TRAVELING Salesman to represent an established Philadelphia Wholesale Grocer House. A liberal share of the profits will be given to a first-class Man, controlling a large and desirable trade. No parties other than A No. 1 in every particular and possessed of the best references, need apply. Communications will be regarded as confidential. Address Salesman, Commercial office, Pittsburgh.

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. O. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—One 24 inch Rogers Surfacer; 1 No. 1 Ball Moulder, 3 sides; three 8x16, one 7x14 and one 8x20 inch Engines, all in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TTS

FOR SALE—HAVING DETERMINED to give all our attention to the manufacture of Lightning Rods and the Wholesale Trade, we offer our Retail Department for sale. An energetic person or Company will find this a well established good paying trade, and a rare opportunity to engage in a safe business. LOCKHART & CO., 234 Penn ave. TTS

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED HOTEL—The Proprietor of the old and well-known "St Charles Hotel," Pittsburgh, desirous of retiring from business, offers at private sale the Furniture, Fixtures, Stock, etc., of that establishment, also of the well furnished Bar-room attached. The House is well supplied with everything needed in carrying on a first-class hotel. If not sold at private sale by the 20th inst., a public auction will be arranged for on or about the 1st of February. Apply, or address, HARRY SHIRLS, Pittsburgh. tt

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE SECOND STORY OF a Warehouse on Liberty street, with good office. Address Box K, this office.

FOR RENT—LARGE VACANT LOT—Corner Liberty and Pitt streets very near Fifth avenue and Diamond Market. Inquire at 157 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME COTTAGE House, 12 Rooms, with Gas and Water, situate Fifth avenue, Twentieth ward. Also, Storeroom, Offices and Lodge Hall in new buildings, Penn avenue, below Eleventh street. Also, Rooms and Offices in Carr's Block, Fifth avenue, near Wood street. Apply at 327 Liberty street, to WILLIAM CARR.

FOR RENT—TWO DWELLING HOUSES of four rooms each, on Mary street, one of five rooms on John street, one of three rooms on Woolslair's alley, one of four rooms on Thirty-eighth street. Immediate possession given. Apply to C. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—WEST PENN DEPARTMENT—The Annual Election of Directors will be held at the Office, 100 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874, at 11 A. M.
J. M. MACRUM, Secretary.

☞ MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., Office 87 Wood street—The Annual Election for Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 12, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JAS. M. KENNEY, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

☞ OFFICE OF CASH INSURANCE CO.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, Phelan's Building, No. 22 Fifth avenue, on MONDAY, January 12th, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 6, 1874.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO., No. 423 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Stockholders of this Company will meet at this Office on MONDAY, January 12th, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., to elect Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
J. J. ALBEITZ, Secretary.

☞ CITY BANK—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 13, 1874, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
A. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, January 3, 1874.

☞ OFFICE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH—The Annual Election for Nine Directors of this Company, will be held on TUESDAY, January 13, 1874, between the hours of 11½ o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., at their Building, No. 83 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.
S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treas. and Sec'y.
Pittsburgh, January 2, 1874.

☞ DUQUESNE BANK — THE Annual Election for Ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 65 Smithfield street, on MONDAY, January 12th, 1874, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
A. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.
January 2, 1874.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street—An Election for Twelve Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 12th, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1874.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA.—An Election for Nine Directors of this Bank will be held on the SECOND TUESDAY (13th) of January next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the Banking House, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.
J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 31, 1873.

☞ GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Office Fifth Avenue Bank Building, 195 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh—An Election for Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 12, 1874, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
ROBERT ABEL, Secretary.

☞ THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—An Election for Thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13, 1874, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.
GEO. R. DUNCAN, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 13, 1873. TTS

☞ SOUTH SIDE FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2633 Carson street, Pittsburgh, (South Side), on MONDAY, January 12th, 1874, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
EDWARD KRIEG, Secretary.

☞ TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY, 206 East Ohio street, German Savings Bank Building—An Election for Directors of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office, on MONDAY, January 12th, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
HENRY F. EGGERS, Secretary.
Allegheny, Pa., December 30, 1873.

☞ COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Columbia Oil Co. will be held at the office, No. 10 Sixth street, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of January, 1874, at 11 A. M., to Elect a President and Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be presented.
A. P. McGREW, Secretary.
December 31, 1873.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE—An Election for Twelve Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, December 29, 1873.

☞ MONONGAHELA INCLINED PLANE COMPANY—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Lower Station, Carson street, on MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M., to elect a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and Seven Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be presented.
JOHN L. AWL, Secretary.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE—UNITED STATES BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Annual Election of Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, No. 123 Fourth avenue, on MONDAY, January 12th, 1874, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN E. RIDALL, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 26, 1873.

☞ SOUTH SIDE SAVINGS BANK—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1874, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.
M. BIGGER, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 23, 1873.

☞ GERMAN NATIONAL BANK—The Annual Election for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 P. M.
JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 22, 1873.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1874, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.
JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 12, 1873.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE — PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK—The Annual Election for Eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13, 1874, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 13, 1873.

☞ ARSENAL BANK—AN ELECTION for Twelve Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Building, corner Butler and Forty-third streets, on WEDNESDAY, January 14, 1874, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
EUGENE SNOWDEN, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, January 2, 1874.

☞ ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK—An Election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1874, from 10 to 12 A. M.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 13, 1873.

☞ TRADESMENS' NATIONAL BANK—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1874, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 13, 1873.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ALLEGHENY—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.
J. P. KRAMER, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 13, 1873.

☞ THIRD NATIONAL BANK—The Annual Election for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13, 1874, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.
W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 12, 1873.

☞ FARMERS DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1874, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.
S. GEORGE, JR., Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 12, 1873.

☞ CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION—The Annual Election for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JANUARY, 1874, the 13th proximo, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
R. K. WILSON, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 12, 1873.

☞ PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.—The Annual Election for Nine Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1874, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
JOS. H. HILL, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 13, 1873.

☞ PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, December 27, 1873.

Notice to Stockholders.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, will be held at their office, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, January 12th, 1874, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a President, Vice President, and Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
D. P. CORWIN, Secretary.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL CO., will be held at the Hall Building, FRIDAY, January 9th, 2 P. M. By order,
THOS. N. MILLER, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of A. ORTLIEB & CO., Manufacturers of and Dealers in FURNITURE, consisting of A. ORTLIEB, GEO. HARTERICH, and CHR. MATTES, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, A. ORTLIEB retiring. All bills due by the late firm will be paid by the new firm, CHR. MATTES & CO., and all debts due the late firm must be paid immediately to them at the old stand, No. 51 FEDERAL STREET.
A. ORTLIEB,
GEO. HARTERICH,
CHR. MATTES.
Allegheny City, Pa., January 1, 1874.

HAVING GONE EXCLUSIVELY IN the Wholesale Manufacture of Furniture, I now thank my old friends and customers for past favors and patronage, and in retiring from the above Firm I most cordially recommend my successors to the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old house, and bespeak for them a continuance of the same, feeling satisfied that a call at
51 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny,
Will be satisfactory to all buyers.
A. ORTLIEB.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of MARTHA McCREADY, deceased, of Pittsburgh, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned. Persons having claims against the estate will present them, and those knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment to
R. W. BELL,
73 Logan street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO., No. 41 Ohio street—DIVIDEND No. XII—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ($3⅓) THREE AND ONE THIRD DOLLARS per share, to be credited on Stock Notes.
GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.
Allegheny, January 5, 1874.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PEOPLES' INSURANCE CO.—DIVIDEND No. 17—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share, free of taxes, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst.
W. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH INSURANCE COMPANY, (Hays' Block), No. 72 Wood street—DIVIDEND No. 32—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT DOLLARS per share, on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last eight months, payable on and after the 12th inst.
HILLIS McKOWN, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 6, 1874.

☞ MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., Office 87 Wood street.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable in cash, on demand.
JAS. M. KENNEY, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CASH INSURANCE CO.—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT ($4 00 per share) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 12th inst.
JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 6, 1874.

☞ OFFICE OF CITY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., 64 Fourth avenue, (second floor)—DIVIDEND No. 2—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($4 50) per share on the capital stock, to be credited on the Stock Notes.
JOHN R. GLONINGER, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF Directors of the BIRMINGHAM AND PITTSBURGH BRIDGE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share on the Capital Stock of said Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith.
JOHN C. STEVENSON, Treasurer,
129 Smithfield street, second floor.
Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

☞ ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after January 5, 1874, free of all tax.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 31, 1873.

☞ SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after January 12, 1874.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

☞ UNITED SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after January 12, 1874.
W. R. BROWN, JR., Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 31, 1873.

☞ PITTSBURGH SAVINGS BANK—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after January 13, 1874.
T. ROGERS, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

☞ OFFICE TEUTONIA INSURANCE CO., 206 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa.—DIVIDEND No. 2—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE ($5) DOLLARS per share of the Capital Stock of this Company, free of tax, to be credited on Stock Notes and payable forthwith.
HENRY F. EGGERS, Secretary.
Allegheny, January 5, 1874.

☞ OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., 67 FOURTH AVENUE—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS ($3) per share, to be credited on the Stock Notes.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

☞ DIVIDEND — PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

☞ DIVIDEND — BANK OF INDUSTRY—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

☞ PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO., (Hand street).—DIVIDEND—The Managers of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith at the Citizens' National Bank.
R. K. WILSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO., No. 423 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.—DIVIDEND No. 9—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable on and after Monday, January 12th, 1874.
J. J. ALBEITZ, Secretary.

☞ PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand, free of tax.
JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.
January 2, 1874.

☞ UNITED STATES BANK OF PITTSBURGH—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after January 15th, 1874.
JOHN E. RIDALL, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 31, 1873.

☞ TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.
Pittsburgh, January 2, 1874.

☞ AMERICAN BANK—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on or after January 2, 1874.
WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 31, 1873.

☞ FREEHOLD BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, No. 68 Smithfield street—The Directors of the Freehold Bank and Building Association have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free of tax, payable on the 10th instant.
THOMAS STEEL, Secretary and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1874.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., No. 43 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of

Five Dollars Per Share,

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in cash, payable on and after the 12th inst., and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, to be credited on the Stock Notes.

JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE ALLEMANNIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

Twelve and One-half ($12 50) Dollars Per Share,

Free from all taxes, to be credited on the Stock Notes.

Stockholders are hereby notified that their notes will be returned to them on or before the 16th inst., and at the same time certificates will be issued for fully paid up stock.

CHAS. F HERROSEE, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE
Masonic Deposit Savings Bank,
PITTSBURGH,
At close of business, December 31, 1873.

ASSETS.		
Bills Receivable, Mortgages	$422,396 01	
City Bonds	13,900 00	
		$436,296 01
Real Estate and Banking House		50,000 00
Current Expenses		5,092 61
Taxes Paid		2,277 53
Cash on hand	$84,532 75	
Due from Banks and Bankers	20,316 77	
		104,849 52
		$598,515 67
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock		$200,000 00
Due Depositors, viz:		
Interest Accounts, requiring notice	$139,980 00	
Certificates Payable when Due	67,903 60	
Deposits Subject to Check	132,695 31	
Due Banks and Bankers	22,389 59	
Unpaid Dividends	635 00	
		363,603 50
Contingent Fund and Interest		34,912 17
		$598,515 67

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. O. McLEAN, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1874.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst.
GEO. O. McCLEAN, Cashier.

ELECTION.

The Annual Election for Thirteen Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, TUESDAY, January 13th, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.
GEO. O. McLEAN, Cashier.

A STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Tenth Ward Bank, of Pittsburgh,
DECEMBER 31, 1873.

ASSETS.	
Loans and Discounts	$212,616 23
Bonds and Mortgages	12,800 00
Cash	23,844 64
Furniture and Fixtures	4,157 58
	$253,418 45
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	$81,191 98
Due Depositors	168,538 67
Profit and Loss	3,104 03
Dividends Unpaid	583 77
	$253,418 45

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have examined the Books and Assets of the Bank, and find the above statement to be correct.
J. REAMER,
H. D. SEITZ.

STATEMENT OF FREEHOLD BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, January 1st, 1874.

ASSETS.	
Mortgages, Bonds and other securities	$669,096 56
Real Estate	15,896 56
Office Furniture	2,214 15
Cash on Hand and in Bank	229,916 18
	$917,123 45
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	10,000 00
Discount and Interest	35,315 02
Individual Deposits	671,808 43
	$917,123 45

JAMES P. SPEER, Cashier.
Sworn to before me, this 2d day of January, 1874.
R. T. CASSIDY, Notary Public.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.
The very best article for producing, in a few minutes, perfectly Light, Sweet, Nutritious and Delicious Biscuit, Rolls, Fancy and other Cakes Pastry and Puddings.
PREPARED BY JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT PITTSBURGH.

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,
231 LIBERTY STREET.

We call the attention of Retail Dealers to our Extensive Stock of

Canned Fruits,
Canned Vegetables,
English Pickles,
American Pickles,
Spiced Salmon,
Fresh Salmon,
Cove and Spiced Oysters,
Jellies and Jams,
French Mustard,
Russian Mustard,
Colman's Mustard,
American Sardines,
French Sardines,
Banner Baking Powder,
Rising Sun Stove Polish,
Sapolio and Hand Sapolio.

We are offering very great inducements to Cash and Short Time Buyers, and would advise all such to call in and look over our Samples. We are determined to Reduce Stock, and to that end we can and will fit out all good buyers with bargains.

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,
231 LIBERTY STREET.

WHOLESALE HOUSE.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
Full and Complete Lines always on hand in
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES
And STAPLE NOTIONS of all kinds.
MILLINERY AND SILK GOODS.
Wholesale Agents for Fullerton Yarns and Harmony Flannels.
77 AND 79 MARKET ST.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
New, Fresh Stock.
NEW PRINTS, NEW GINGHAMS, NEW JEANS, NEW DOESKINS, NEW WATERPROOFS, NEW CANTONS, NEW FLANNELS, NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW CASSIMERES, NEW BLANKETS, NEW SHAWLS, NEW SKIRTS, NEW HOSIERY, NEW GLOVES, NEW WOOLENS, NEW NOTIONS.
PRICES AS LOW AS EASTERN CLOSING SALES.
BUYERS SHOULD CALL AT
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.'s,
239 and 241 LIBERTY STREET.
Wholesale Exclusively.
Sole Agents for Fullerton's and Greenville Barred Flannels, Blanks and Yarns.

Government Site.

Parties interested in property condemned by the United States, as a site for the Government Buildings, are hereby notified that the Viewers will hear statements from the parties in interest at the Office of the District Attorney, as follows:

On MONDAY, JANUARY 5th, at 11 o'clock A. M., parties interested in Site No. 1, viz: Bounded by Smithfield street, Diamond street, Cherry alley and Fourth avenue.

On WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7th, at 11 o'clock A. M., parties interested in Site No. 2, viz: Bounded by Smithfield street, Sixth avenue, Strawberry alley, and extending back from Smithfield street 269 feet.

On FRIDAY, JANUARY 9th, at 11 o'clock A. M., parties interested in Site No. 3, viz: Bounded by Smithfield street, Seventh avenue, Cherry alley and Strawberry alley.

Parties preferring can make their statements in writing and leave them, addressed to the Board of Viewers, at the United States District Attorney's Office previous to the days above designated.

By order of the BOARD OF VIEWERS.

Wm. B. Hays & Son,
PORK PACKERS,
Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef,
Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils.
Curers of the Celebrated
Star-Anchor Brand Extra Sugar-Cured Ham

D. McMillan & Co.,
359 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Have in Store for Sale WHEAT, OATS, CORN, RYE, BALED HAY and STRAW; FLOUR, best brands; BUCKWHEAT and RYE FLOURS, APPLES, APPLE BUTTER, DRIED APPLES, DRIED CORN, CHEESE, CIDER, BUTTER, EGGS, &c., &c.
TO ARRIVE:
5 cars White Oats;
1 car Amber Wheat;
2 cars Iowa Spring Wheat;
3 cars Ear Corn;
2 cars Timothy Hay;
5 cars Prairie Hay.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Geo. I. Whitney,
Broker and Notary Public.
Notes, Stocks and Bonds.
ALSO,
GOLD.
Bought and Sold Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.
Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for a Lowest Rates.
Financial Business Transacted. Correspondence Solicited.
FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

Chas. Abel & Co
MANUFACTURING
Perfumers,
Have on hand a Fine Assortment of
Perfumery, Fancy Boxes, &c.,
FOR THE
HOLIDAY TRADE!
FINE HOLIDAY PRESENTS MADE TO ORDER.
CHAS. ABEL & CO.,
116 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT,
STORES, HOUSES,
Rooms, Offices and Basements
INQUIRE OF
J. M. GAZZAM,
94 Diamond Street.

STENCILS
STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and
RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.
Brushes and all Stencil Materials Wholesale.
W. A. BUNTING'S
STENCIL ROOMS,
184 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1874.

THE new charter of the city of Pittsburgh, passed at the last session of the Legislature, to take effect on the first of January, 1875, was signed by Governor HARTRANFT yesterday.

FOR a mere barbarian, the Mikado of Japan is a very shrewd and sensible young man. Finding it difficult to make both ends of the governmental finances meet, instead of inflating the national currency he is cutting down expenses on every hand—a hint which our own would-be currency tinkers might find excellent advantage and profit in studying.

IT is gratifying to note the unanimity and emphasis with which the leading business men of Boston, New York, Baltimore, Cincinnati and other large cities, represented by their Boards of Trade, are speaking out against any kind of inflation of the currency, either in the form of greenbacks, or free banking, or "elastic currency," or by any other device whatsoever. Congress will do well to give to these sound and rational representations of the business men of the country the careful attention and reflection which they merit.

IF WE were to affirm that much of the white labor of the Southern States would not be cheap at any price; that the better classes of that section devote themselves principally to brandy and billiards, whilst the chief occupation of the lower orders seems to be whisky and whistling, nothing is more probable than that the *Post* would brand it as "a Radical calumny." Yet this is precisely what a Democratic Virginian writes from Democratic Georgia to the Democratic Richmond *Enquirer* concerning labor and society in the latter State. And we suspect he has squarely hit the mark.

A MORNING contemporary "respectfully requests" the COMMERCIAL to enlighten it as to the exact meaning of the term "Bourbon," in the sense in which it is occasionally used in these columns. The only hesitancy we feel in acceding to our neighbor's polite request arises from an apprehension that we might possibly be considered personal. Nevertheless, we venture. The term is employed to designate a person who, having sedulously busied himself in avoiding the acquisition of any kind of useful knowledge during his whole life, has therefore nothing to unlearn. That is all.

THE Boston *Traveller* takes offense at the appointment of CALEB CUSHING as Minister to Spain, saying that "a party that can't furnish a minister from its own ranks, has no right to govern the United States." This is a very narrow and illiberal view to take of the matter. Mr. CUSHING is an able diplomatist, a learned jurist, an experienced statesman, a man who is thoroughly acquainted with the history as well as the language and literature of the country to which he is accredited, and is as familiarly conversant with all branches of the public service as any man in the whole country. The fact that the people, the press, and the Senate, have so unanimously indorsed the nomination, may possibly suggest to the *Traveller* that its captious censoriousness is slightly out of place.

THE complaisant, obsequious tone of the Washington *Chronicle*, in its current observations on Washington society, is sometimes a little nauseating. The government of the United States is not a monarchy, nor do the people stand in any need of a court journal. A late number of that paper contains a gushing editorial reference to an address on "Statesmanship," delivered at a social reunion by ex-Senator FOOTE, of Tennessee. From the number of fawning adjectives and superlatives employed by the writer, one might almost imagine him to be in training for the honors of Jenkinship in the *Home Journal* or the New York *Herald*. There is altogether too marked a suggestion of plush and knee-breeches about these descriptions to suit the plain and healthy taste of the people.

A MEASURE has at length been introduced in Congress which ought long since, to have become a law. It relates to the protection of buffalo, and provides that every person not an Indian, who shall kill, maim or injure a female buffalo of any age, or who shall kill or maim a male buffalo for any other purpose than food or for the market, shall be fined a hundred dollars for each offense, and shall be imprisoned for any repetition of it. The prevalent wanton destruction of these animals is simply shameful. Many persons who go out West consider it admirable sport to kill or maim the buffalo for no other reason than to try their skill as marksmen; whilst thousands are annually slaughtered for their hides alone. Cruelty to the dumb creation is intrinsically not less cowardly and brutal than when inflicted on human beings. The bill should pass, and be supplemented with vigorous enforcement.

NEARLY all the leading New York papers are engaged in calling the attention of the merchants of that city and the railroad corporations, to the imperative necessity of largely increasing the existing facilities for the storage and shipment of grain. Statistics are given to show that New York city is steadily falling behind the general advancement of the country in moving the cereal products of the West, while the new steamship line from Philadelphia, and the marked advance made by Boston in the export business, are referred to in a tone of undisguised apprehension. During the past two years the export trade of the Empire metropolis has increased but sixteen and a half per cent., while the combined increase in the ports of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, during the same period, amounts to nearly forty-one per cent. It is to be hoped Philadelphia may have the wit to improve the promise of its opportunity by a corresponding enlargement of its own elevator facilities.

THERE are, in the lower branch of Congress, a number of members whose reputations are as yet only provincial, but who possess fine abilities and large attainments, and are capable of achieving general distinction. If these shall have the wisdom to recognize the new wants of the people, to discern the great practical questions of the time, and to devote themselves earnestly and faithfully thereto, they will win the confidence and regard of the entire country. We have now fallen upon times which must witness the beginning of the solution of economic, social, and political problems of perhaps greater import to the Republic and to mankind than even those which were solved by the war, and by its results in legislation. The improvements of the age, the progress of the whole people in knowledge, the wonderful advance made in all the mechanic arts and the means and appliances of trade and commerce, demand a statesmanship as different from that which has heretofore been exercised in public affairs as can easily be imagined. The time waits for its leader. Who is he to be?

TO DAY is the date fixed for the conference meeting, at Pottsville, between the coal operators and miners of the Schuylkill region, to decide the basis of a schedule of mining for the present year. An opinion seems to prevail that the conference will adjourn without agreeing upon a basis, owing to the determined sentiment among the miners against the proposed reduction. The conference will be composed of parties closely identified with the coal interest, including representatives from the individual operators, the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company, and the Miners' Benevolent Association. If the conference decides that the reduction shall be made, the miners will probably strike, and it is feared that the disaffection will extend throughout the entire Schuylkill region, within which territory there are embraced two hundred collieries and mines, of which three-fourths are now working upon full time. From forty-five to fifty thousand people are employed and are interested in this question of a basis. It is on every ground to be trusted that moderate and conciliatory counsels on both sides may prevail.

"CAN'T the COMMERCIAL give us a sermon on the stealings of that Radical thief, the Treasurer of Richland county, Ohio, who stole over one hundred thousand dollars: or is he to be shielded because he voted for Grant."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

We detest a Republican thief to the full as heartily as we do his Democratic fellow-rascal. More, indeed, than we do the latter, we had almost said; since the very fact of a man's stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in, stamps him hypocrite as well as evil-doer. Hence we abominate the dishonest practices of the defaulter in question, quite as thoroughly and sincerely as we do those of the Democratic officials of Butler and Fairfield counties in the same State, "nearly every one of whom," as stated in the report of the officer detailed to investigate their accounts, "has been drawing illegal fees"—a fact of which, if our memory serves us aright, the *Post* has, as yet, taken no cognizance. This omission on the part of our scrupulous contemporary is not, however, pertinent to the matter. There may, indeed, possibly be some slight extenuation for the larcenous propensities of Democratic office-holders—the habit of pilfering among them being sanctioned, so to speak, by immemorial usage. But for the Republican robber there is no excuse whatever.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Herewith we publish in full the Message of Governor HARTRANFT to the Legislature, delivered to that body yesterday. Lengthy as it is, it will repay attentive perusal; being well written, frank, courteous, incisive, and pervaded by an unmistakable spirit of sincerity and liberality. We have not space to refer to its various recommendations in detail; neither, indeed, is that necessary. Not a few of the various improvements and reforms which it advises have already and repeatedly been advocated in the columns of the COMMERCIAL—*id est*, its restrictive suggestions with reference to the financial institutions of the State, its observations with regard to our chartered industrial companies, to the exercise of the pardoning power, to the importance of a liberal support of the Centennial, the necessity of a more comprehensive treatment of that great problem of modern society—our pauper, criminal, and afflicted classes—as well as to the importance of a new geologic and mineral survey—pisciculture, forestry, and other subjects of general interest and gravity.

The financial statement is especially gratifying. The total public debt of the State amounted, on the 30th of last November, to $25,798,821 94; but the bonds in the Sinking Fund, and the balance in the State Treasury, diminish this amount by $11,025,151 24; which reduces the actual outstanding indebtedness of the Commonwealth, as yet unprovided for, to $14,773,670—an amount considerably less than the bonded and floating debt of Chicago, and which, moreover, is in the same sure and steady path in which Judge BLACK desired to see the United States constitutional amendments placed—that, namely, of gradual ultimate extinction; pretty conclusive evidence that the financial affairs of the Commonwealth have been wisely and economically administered. The Message is wholly free from partisan spirit and bias, and in every way deserves to command the respect and attention of the Legislature and of the people.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

While it is true that the Communism and Internationalism which have lately shown themselves in our American cities are wholly or chiefly of foreign origin, it is equally true that this American movement receives little, if any, respect or sympathy from intelligent supporters of similar movements in Europe. It is safe to say that, Dr. KARL MARX for example, would have nothing to allege in defense of or apology for the laboring men who, in New York, Cincinnati, etc., have made such unreasonable demands. Some of the leading European Internationalists and Social Democrats, as they call themselves, are men of good education, and their views, however erroneous, are susceptible of at least plausible presentation in connection with the social conditions for which they are put forward as a remedy. The men alluded to profess to be students of the economical sciences, the general principles of which they accept as demonstrable truths. Combating or denying their application in particular cases, they do so on the ground of relations which are the consequences or outcome of history; consequences which render radical social changes the inevitable preliminaries of reform.

In writing thus we are not speaking by conjecture. Dr. GOTTLIEB KELLNER, of Philadelphia, a social Demokrat of the MARX school, denounces our American agitators as ignorant fools. In his paper, the *Demokrat*, referring to the laborers' clamors and demands, and recognizing the labor question to be the great question of the time, he says that, in the more or less politically unfree countries of the old world the question necessarily and naturally takes on a revolutionary character. Not so in the United States. Here, he says, the people have their own welfare in their own sovereign hand, and no political revolution is required to establish the foundation on which the needful reforms are to rest. Indeed, the foundation already exists in a free press and universal suffrage, and if with these factors, they have not now the laws and the administration which their well-being demands, the people have nobody but themselves to blame. Instead of trying, in times of general prosperity, to gain clear conceptions of what they really need or want, they have neglected the whole subject, and now ignorantly and foolishly make demands which it is simply impossible to comply with.

Though we have no confidence in the effectiveness or utility of the social system which Dr. KELLNER, or any member of the same school, would like to see established, there can be no doubt about the general correctness of the charge which the *Demokrat* lays against American workmen. Of course, there are exceptions not a few, but they certainly form a small minority. In the day of prosperity the great majority think not of the day of evil which may be near at hand. No offense need be taken at the remark, as if the fact alleged implied peculiar depravity or quite exceptional want of foresight in them. In truth, the neglect pointed out is a human trait common more or less to all classes, but in workmen it is peculiarly unwise and inexcusable, because to them its results are apt to be especially disastrous and lamentable.

As intimated by the *Demokrat*, workmen do not, as a rule, make their individual and class interests a subject of careful reflection and study. This seems to be especially true of German workmen in cities, and we are not prepared to affirm that workmen of other nationalities in this country are much, if at all, less open to the charge. We have no desire to do anybody injustice, and do not facts warrant the statement just made? While in all our towns and cities lager beer shops and drinking saloons are much frequented by mechanics and other workmen, the traveler, a highly cultivated mechanic for instance from Sheffield, visiting the country in search of information concerning his guild-brothers, inquires long, and often in vain, for a Mechanics' Institute, or a Mechanics' Reading Room, or any other of those like associations which are so numerous and beneficent in Great Britain. The American who visits England with a view of becoming acquainted with the real condition of the skilled laborers in the great centers of population, is often surprised to find among them little societies of which the members meet regularly in the evening several times a week, to pursue together high and rather difficult studies, such as mathematics, astronomy, etc., or entering into conversation with a man whose dress and appearance show him to be a workman, the visitor finds him familiar with Latin or with political economy, acquisitions which he owes to his own industry, aided, it may be, by instructors of his own class. Nor are such examples rare; they are common in both England and Scotland; and one result is that, while the general condition of English and Scotch workmen has become steadily better and better, organization having been effectually applied for the purpose, neither internationalism, nor any form of socialism, has gained, or is likely to gain, any, even the slightest, foothold among the class. Its leading men know history and political economy too well to be imposed upon by any such delusion as sways so many of their class on the continent. It is true that English workmen have been guilty of very injudicious strikes, and horrid atrocities have been committed by trade-unionists; but such things were more common formerly than now, and it is equally true that, within the last score of years strictly English strikes have been managed with a degree of intellect and knowledge which would have sufficed to govern an empire. We doubt whether, in all their recent history, any movements or measures could be found so fraught with ignorance, folly and injustice as many late American strikes and other steps in the fancied interest of labor.

Another way in which far too large a proportion of American workmen manifest their indifference to the future is their contempt for accumulation. A few evenings ago a Pittsburgh workman savagely denounced what he thought the impudence of employers in even wishing to know how their employees spend their money. The truth is, the interest denounced touches the very foundations of civilization. Whether indifference to accumulation, laying up a store for the future, proceeds from improvidence or from want of interest in others, it is equally deplorable, and equally the result of a low state of intelligence. The workman who spends all he makes on food and drink costly beyond his means, the workwoman who wastes her wages in dressing like the wife or daughter of a millionaire, display a measure of ignorance and folly which must and will find its punishment in the operation of natural laws, even if nine-tenths of society were as benevolent and beneficent as ST. FRANCIS or the MAN OF ROSS.

AT A TIME when marine disasters are so numerous, the suggestion that the mariner's compass is affected by iron steamships ought to promote an investigation of the subject among scientific men. Such a suggestion has been made in the *Nautical Gazette*, in an article citing several instances of magnetic deviation caused by the unequal distribution of heat over a metalic hull. It has been noticed when one side of a vessel has been exposed to the burning rays of the sun and the other shaded. It is also said that the alternate bands of the tepid Gulf Stream and the cold Polar water, met in the passage from Liverpool to New York, will occasion such variations under metallic influences.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is said that Tweed is taking a course in Bible reading. Here is a passage which may possibly interest him. "The memory of the wicked shall rot."

The people will not submit to any increase of taxation till every possible resource for proper retrenchment fails.

The greatest depth of the Pacific ocean is two and a half miles. The greatest depth of the mud in our city streets has not yet been fathomed.

Breckenridge is talked of in connection with the Democratic nomination for the Governorship of Kentucky. Should he run as well as he did when he left Richmond, in 1865, he would take all the votes.

The New Hampshire Democrats hold their Convention to-day.

The lazy lunatics out in Chicago, who use the panic as an excuse for loafing and talking nonsense of the Communistic sort, now propose to start a paper.

There is soon to be a panic in the cocoanut trade. Drought in Ceylon has ruined the crop.

Fogs are prevailing over a very large extent of the earth's surface. They have been nearly as bad at Paris as in London, have hung on for ten days at a stretch, chilled poor Mossoo to the bone, and produced suicides at the rate of four or five a day.

The religious situation in Chicago is becoming a very mixed one. Lawyers, judges, poets, scientists, and others are invading the domain of the preacher, demanding his proofs, and scouting his time-honored conclusions.

Gas engines are coming into use in various trades, particularly for small letter-press printers and ribbon weavers. It is a cheap and easily applied motive power, whenever a solid foundation for the engine can be obtained.

The government printing-house has issued the speeches of Butler, of Massachusetts, and Wilson, of Indiana, on the grab, in a twenty page pamphlet, and this pamphlet is being industriously circulated through the mails. Who paid for printing it?

Never correct a child when you are angry. The Fall River School Committee, at a recent meeting, adopted a resolution ordering all the teachers in the public schools of the city to refrain from corporeal punishment of any pupil until the day following the committal of the offense.

The whole hog packing in the West to the 1st of January, is approximately 1,500,000 at interior points and 2,500,000 at the six larger cities, or a total of 4,000,000, which is 1,410,000 less than the entire season of 1872-73.

Louisville merchants last year imported direct from foreign countries during 1873 goods valued at $302,394, including $8,000 worth of books by the Public Library. The value of these imports the preceding year was $288,939.

The stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been taken out of the speculative market by persons who intend to hold it permanently and to keep the management of the line in such hands that it will contribute more satisfactorily to the dividends of the stockholders and to the interests of the commercial and traveling community.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Cummins's friends style him "the later Luther."

Ralf Keeler, the *Tribune* correspondent supposed to have been lost overboard from a Cuban steamer, was engaged to a young lady of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Robert Bonner sent the poet Longfellow a check for $1,000 as a Christmas gift, in return for some orginal verses.

The other day the curtains in the house of Bret Harte, in Morristown, N. J., took fire, and in pulling them down Mr. Harte disengaged the heavy cornice, which fell, striking him on the head and inflicting a painful hurt. The fire was put out. So was Bret.

Ex-Governor John H. Clifford, of Massachusetts, is to be appointed on the part of the United States, under the treaty of Washington, to adjust the Canadian fishery question.

Accident has finally given to the Democracy of Wisconsin control of the government of that State. The Hon. Francis Campbell, Republican Senator from Lafayette county, was recently thrown from his buggy and seriously injured. His recovery is pronounced doubtful, and he will, at all events, for a considerable time, be prevented from attendance upon the Legislative session. This event leaves the Senate a tie, with the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor in favor of the Democrats, giving them both branches of the Legislature.

Charles Francis Adams has accepted an invitation to deliver an address on the occasion of the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the town of Weymouth, Mass.

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church, is on his way to Mexico, where, by request of the Mexican government, he will visit the missions established by his church. Several Philadelphia ladies and gentlemen accompany him.

Mrs. E. A. Booker, a sister of the late Princess Achille Murat, of Florida, died in Savannah, Georgia, December 26th, in the sixtieth year of her age. She was a Miss Willis, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, a family connected by marriage with many prominent names in the history of the country, and was married in early life to Samuel Duval, of Florida. Her second husband was Mr. Brockenborough, at one time a member of Congress and a prominent public man in that State. At the death of her sister, the Princess Murat, the Emperor Napoleon continued the pension to Mrs. Booker, and it only ceased on the downfall of his dynasty, 1871.

In the burial of Professor Agassiz at Mount Auburn the sweet simplicity of the sepulture of Charles Dickens was respected. A cross of brown stone, standing in the center of the lot, was hidden with wreaths of laurel and smilax, interwoven with lilies, carnations and camellias. The mound of earth thrown up was also covered with flowers, while the grave itself was literally a bed of flowers—the sides even being lined with evergreens and floral hangings.

Judge Morton, of Topeka, Kansas, while on his way from court a few days since was accosted on the street by a gentleman who desired to know why he had not been recognized. The Judge, in reply, stated that the face was familiar, but he could not remember where he had seen it. The upshot of the business was the calling upon a friend, who introduced Col. C. A. Morton to Judge Morton, the stranger being his brother, whom he had not seen for years.

Lumber Trade of Williamsport.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin*, publishes a very full report of lumber operations at that place in 1873. The shipments by canal and railroad aggregated 243,462,489 feet—an increase on the trade of 1872 of 44,955,789 feet, and within 26,400,903 feet of the amount shipped in 1871, the heaviest year in the history of the business. The shipments since 1869 amount to over 1,000,000,000 feet. The operations of the boom for a period of twelve years show nearly 1,000,000,000 logs rafted out, measuring nearly 2,000,000,000 of feet, which will serve to exhibit the enormous magnitude of the lumber interest centering at Williamsport. The manufacturers commence the business of 1874 with a stock on hand of 226,942,276 feet, which is 73,880,223 feet greater than that carried over from 1872. Considering the financial crisis and general depression of business, says the *Gazette and Bulletin*, this is really less than might have been expected two months ago. As a less amount of stock than usual will be cut this winter, the trade of 1874 will not differ much from the past year, if there is a fair resumption of business in the spring, and prices remain about as they have been. And the indications are that there will be no material decline. It is gratifying to note that such a vast element of wealth exists in our midst—an element that contributes largely to our prosperity at home and reputation abroad, and affords labor and support to many hundreds of laborers and skilled artisans. When it is taken into consideration that the value of manufactured lumber—placing it at a moderate estimate—reaches fully six millions of dollars, it can readily be seen that the amount of capital invested by the manufacturers of Williamsport is no very inconsiderable sum. Our lumber traffic is greater than that of any other point east of Michigan, and we have one or two of the largest mills in the world.

The Living Telegrapher.

Symptoms are the silent characters through which the diseased body telegraphs its condition. But they are not always read aright, and the medicines administered sometimes aggravate instead of relieving the complaint. Conspicuous among the instances of malpractice which are of daily occurrence, is the habit of dosing dyspeptic and constipated invalids with powerful cathartics. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in which are skilfully blended the vegetable elements best adapted to the invigoration of the stomach, and removal, without violence, of regular discharges from the bowels, should be taken twice or thrice a day as a remedy for indigestion of every type, and for costiveness, whether chronic or casual. No other medicine will be required, and the cure will be rapid and painless. No medicine, as yet discovered or compounded, equals Hostetter's Bitters as a specific for all affections of the liver, as well as for diseases of the stomach, the bowels and the nerves.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

MESSAGE
OF
GOV. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
TO THE
General Assembly of Pennsylvania,
January 7, 1874.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since your last meeting a grievous public calamity, in the guise of a financial panic, has visited the country, having in its train a series of disasters. The industrial pursuits and monetary interests of the State have become greatly depressed, the wealth of many of her leading capitalists and most public spirited citizens has been wholly swept away, the business of her corporations paralyzed, the machinery of her manufactories arrested, her mineral, iron, oil and other productions greatly depreciated in value, and poverty and want brought to the humble homes of thousands of her honest and industrious citizens, who toil for their daily bread. To remedy these evils under which all our industries are languishing, so far as relief can be administered by legislation, it is barely necessary to suggest, should be the first duty of your honorable bodies—a duty which I feel assured will be undertaken with care and deliberation, invoking to its aid a fair share of humanity and the highest practical wisdom. In any measures looking to this object it will be my pleasure heartily to co-operate.

FINANCES.

It is gratifying to observe that while many of the most substantial securities in the market were more or less depressed during the recent panic, the finances of the State were unshaken, exhibiting unmistakable evidence of the stability of the State credit. The following statement, showing their satisfactory condition, will challenge attention:

Debt Redeemed
during fiscal year ending November 30, 1873:

Six per cent. loan	$1,308,800 00	
Five per cent. loan	153,112 46	
Chambersburg certificates	42,760 24	
Total		$1,504,672 70

Receipts
during fiscal year ending November 30, 1873:

Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1872	$1,482,455 61	
Receipts	7,076,723 20	
Total		$8,559,178 81

Disbursements
during fiscal year ending November 30, 1873:

Ordinary expenses	$3,666,325 67	
Loans redeemed	1,504,672 70	
Interest paid on loans	1,563,029 20	
		$6,734,027 57
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1873		$1,825,151 24

PUBLIC DEBT.

Funded Debt.

Six per cent. loans	$20,539,580 00	
Five per cent. loans	4,973,354 01	
Four and a half per cent. loans	87,000 00	
		$25,599,934 01

Unfunded Debt.

Relief notes in circulation	$ 96,249 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,049 62	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates	44 67	
Chambersburg certificates outstanding	84,829 64	
Chambersburg certificates unclaimed	267 22	
		$ 198,887 93
Total public debt, November 30, 1873		$25,798,821 94

Bonds in Sinking Fund.

Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company	$ 5,700,000 00	
Bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.	3,500,000 00	
	$ 9,200,000 00	
Cash in Treasury November 30, 1873	1,825,151 24	
		$11,025,151 24
Indebtedness unprovided for		$14,773,670 70

In 1874 the receipts from all sources will be $1,500,000 less than the receipts of 1873, while the expenditures will not be diminished. This loss of revenue is largely due to the repeal of taxes bearing heavily upon the industrial interests of the Commonwealth, and partly to the prostration of business. The receipts in 1875 may be about the same as those of 1874, but the expenditures will be greater, owing to the additional outlay necessary for schools, Legislature and Judiciary, under the new Constitution, which will then be in full force. Notwithstanding this enormous decrease in the receipts, and increase in expenditures, it is hoped and believed, that by the most rigid economy in every branch of the government and moderate appropriations, the revenues in the future will be sufficient to meet all the demands on the Treasury, and leave a balance to reduce the indebtedness of the State, as required by the Constitution. I am in accord with those who believe as the debt decreases there should be a corresponding relief afforded to those interests that bear the burden of taxation; but at this juncture I would regard any further reduction of the revenues as unwise. In our list of taxes, however, may be found some that are not strictly "uniform upon the same class of subjects," and very unfair in their operation, and I think, therefore, a revision of our tax laws is now desirable if not necessary.

SINKING FUND.

In compliance with the constitutional amendment of 1857, the Legislature in 1858 created a sinking fund for the payment of the interest on the State debt, and for an annual reduction of the principal in a sum not less than $250,000 per annum. In addition to the securities designated by the amendment, the revenues arising from certain taxes were assigned to this fund. From that time, each succeeding year, the interest on the debt has been punctually paid, and the portion of principal redeemed instead of amounting to $250,000 has grown to the immense sum of one to two millions per year. The reason is a simple one. The revenues set apart for the sinking fund, by the natural growth of these special taxes, have become annually much larger, while the amount required to be paid on account of interest, by reason of the rapid decrease of the public debt, has every year become smaller, and in this way the annual credits to the sinking fund have swollen to proportions never contemplated by the original friends of the measure. As an illustration, it is simply necessary to say, that the revenues flowing to this fund were last year over half the entire income of the State, or $3,500,000, while only $1,500,000 were needed to pay the interest on the debt. In the meantime, the annual revenues allotted for general purposes have been less than the amount of the annual appropriations of the Legislature, and the Legislature never having made provision for the difference by a reconstruction of the revenues, it became necessary for the Treasurer to pay the deficiencies of appropriations out of the funds properly due to the sinking fund or suspend payment. This condition of affairs places the Sinking Fund Commissioners in an anomalous position, from which it is manifestly the duty of the Legislature to relieve them.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The progress of the work of preparations for the Centennial is realizing fully the expectations of our people. The distinguished gentlemen charged with the details of this vast undertaking are striving zealously, with great intelligence and industry, to perfect all the arrangements in a manner commensurate with the important and conspicuous position our Republic occupies among the nations of the earth. A becoming regard for the dignity and honor of the country, we can hope, will induce the general government, and all the States, to extend to the Commission such material aid as will secure this enterprise from every possibility of failure. The city of Philadelphia, whose generosity, in different ways, in behalf of the Centennial, has elicited commendation from all quarters, ceded to the Commission an eligible site in the midst of her beautiful park, whereon the proposed buildings for the exhibition, the plans of which have been adopted, are to be erected. This site was formally transferred and dedicated to its special uses on the 4th of July last, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens. Upon that occasion proclamation of the President was made, wherein the celebration and exhibition were commended to the people of the United States, and a cordial invitation given to all nations who may be pleased take part therein.

With this act the project became a national one, and co-operation was invited and expected from the whole nation; and it is a pleasure to observe that the different States and Territories are earnestly moving with a view to such contributions as will place the celebration not only upon a sound financial basis, but make it a successful exhibition of their various resources and industries. To stamp the Centennial, however, with the character of a national enterprise, it must receive assistance direct and substantial from the national government. Congress must set the seal of its approbation upon the work of the Commission, and manifest not only an interest in this great undertaking, but a determination that in its proportions and grandeur the American Exposition shall eclipse all those which have preceded it in Europe, as the development of our resources, the expansion of our grand railway system, and the diversified employment of the arts and sciences in all the avenues of our industry surpass those of the old world.

Pennsylvania must not neglect this opportunity for the display of her rich, varied and inexhaustible products, nor relax her efforts to rescue the exhibition from every mischance to which indifference or distrust may expose it. It is true her contributions have been large, but she must not forget that the nation has signally honored her people by designating her metropolis as the place for the proposed celebration, and she must show by renewed exertions that she appreciates the distinction.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, approved June 2, A. D. 1871, the people, by a large majority, voted in favor of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and the General Assembly, by an act approved April 11, 1872, provided for the calling of the same, and in compliance with its provisions the delegates elected thereto assembled at the State capital, at Harrisburg, on the second Tuesday of November, 1872, and adjourned *sine die* on Saturday, December 27, 1873. The Constitution adopted by the Convention was submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, on the third Tuesday of December, 1873, and by a certificate of the said Convention, on file in the office of the Secretary of this Commonwealth, it appears 253,560 votes were given for, and 109,198 votes against the new Constitution.

In the schedule of the new Constitution it is provided that it shall take effect on the first day of January, 1874. In the act calling the Convention it is provided that the returns of the votes cast for and against the new Constitution "shall be opened, counted and published as the returns for Governor are now by law counted and published," and when so ascertained and certified, "the Governor shall declare by proclamation the result of the election." The Constitution of 1838, as well as the new Constitution, provides "that the returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in presence of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly."

The Constitutional Convention, the last day of its session, passed the following preamble and resolution:

"WHEREAS, It appears by the returns of election in the several counties of the State, held on Tuesday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1873, that the new Constitution has been adopted by a majority of one hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred and sixty-two: therefore,

"*Resolved*, That His Excellency, the Governor, be informed by the President of the Convention of the result, and that he be respectfully requested to issue his proclamation thereof without delay."

I respectfully call your attention thereto, that there may be no unnecessary delay in the counting of the vote cast for and against the new Constitution; that I may, in conformity with the provisions of the act calling the Convention, and in compliance with the resolution of the Convention, promptly issue the proper proclamation.

The new Constitution having been approved by a very decided majority of the people, it is expected that all citizens will yield cheerful obedience to its behests, and unite to strictly and faithfully enforce its provisions.

As each day's experience reveals the methods of administration, the conviction grows stronger in my mind that good government depends not so much upon written laws as upon the disposition of the people to comply with the demands of the laws, and the determination of those delegated to execute them to see that their mandates are enforced. Reform, it will be conceded, cannot be obtained by mere constitutional enactment, nor by surrounding offices and trusts with additional restraints.

The world's history, from the earliest ages, has shown that no code of laws, however comprehensive or restrictive, will evade man's ingenuity if bent upon overstepping their bounds; and wise and necessary as the provisions of the new Constitution may be, they will never secure the ends designed unless sustained by a strong, active, healthful and intelligent sentiment that will interest itself in public affairs. It will not suffice to enact that integrity and fitness are essential qualifications for office, unless the people see to it that none without these qualifications are selected. It is the indifference and inattention of electors to their primary political duties, connected with nominations and elections, that despoil the law of its sanctity and afford security to those who wilfully disobey its requirements. Men do not fulfill the obligations of citizenship by merely enjoying the protection our institutions afford. To perform his whole duty to the State, every citizen should actively engage in political concerns when the recurring elections invoke his attention and interference. In our system of government every man entitled to vote is invested with a grave public trust, and if, through indifference or neglect, he fails to discharge the sacred duties it imposes, he is almost as culpable as the other who deliberately violates the law. With this new departure in our organic law let there also be an accompanying resolution on the part of all good citizens that they will attend diligently and conscientiously to the selection of men for office whose dignity of character and intellect will be an adequate guaranty that the new Constitution will be safe in their keeping.

Upon the present Legislature devolves a duty involving great care and labor, and which if discharged, as I believe it will be, with a proper regard for the public interest, will redound to its credit and honor. To you is committed the important trust of molding existing regulations into conformity with the change about to be inaugurated in the fundamental law of the State. Bring to the performance of this high and responsible duty all the wisdom you possess, divest yourselves of all selfish considerations, devote time and thought to the work, and with the new Constitution as your constant guide, build up a good and symmetrical system of laws, and let us so far as lies in our ability start the State forward upon her future career, clothed with ample powers to extend her enterprise, and fulfill her great destiny.

To another consideration I invite public attention. All special enactments are not necessarily bad laws, while it may be equally accepted as true that all general enactments are not good laws. I enjoin upon the people of the whole State increased vigilance in their watch over all legislation. Attempts will doubtless be made to obtain special objects through the instrumentality of general laws, which while they may benefit one interest or locality, might prove very oppressive to others. Let every citizen who has the interest of the State at heart, lend his assistance to the Legislature and Executive, to detect and frustrate such schemes.

SCHOOLS.

The interesting report of the Superintendent of Common Schools will command your thoughtful attention, because of the important subject of which it treats and the many valuable suggestions it contains. Pennsylvania, it will be observed, is making decided progress in the cause of education, increasing the number of schools, enlarging each year the sphere of instruction, extending the time within which schooling can be obtained, and supplying more of the conveniences necessary for the comfort and health of scholars and teachers. For years, in this State, doubts of the practicability of a system of public schools beset and crippled the cause of education, but judicious and careful management has happily dissipated all this mistrust, and our people are now united in the conviction of the utility and wisdom of free and universal instruction. Those concerned in the administration of public affairs are expected to devote to the vital problems of education the time and consideration they deserve, and I have no doubt that the present Legislature will look into and provide remedies for many of the deficiencies that still exist in our present school system. Prominent among the defects is the lack of proper training and other qualifications of the teachers of the schools. "Of the 15,003 teachers receiving certificates to teach during the year, only 374 were found to have a thorough knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar, and that practical preparation for their profession which insures success," is the startling declaration made by the Superintendent of Common Schools. There must certainly be a radical change in this regard, if we would have our children attain even the rudiments of an ordinary education. The necessity of establishing normal schools wherein students are specially qualified and trained for teaching is conspicuously shown in these statistics, and it is a gratification to know that twelve of these useful institutions have been erected, or are in process of erection, in various parts of the State, and when all are furnished with an able corps of instructors, we can confidently hope the graduates therefrom will largely contribute to supply this pressing need of good and competent teachers. To afford some inducement, however, to teachers to prepare themselves for the duties of their profession, and some assurance of the public appreciation of the difficult, responsible and delicate work they perform, I am satisfied they should receive increased compensation.

Dissatisfaction exists also, and complaint is made about the frequent changes of school books, entailing expense upon parents, and subjecting pupils to novel and perplexing methods of acquiring lessons that mystify more than they instruct.

There seems to be an urgent demand for more training of a technical kind, that will fit children for mechanical pursuits and the practical duties of life. I suggest, therefore, that school boards be authorized to make provision for giving instruction in industrial and mechanical drawing, both in day and evening schools; that schools be established wherein trades may be taught, or arrangements made for such instruction in connection with schools already established, so that skilled mechanics can be graduated, and the principle inculcated that there is nothing ungraceful or undignified in honest and hard labor, and that the handiwork of the skillful artisan will confer in the future as noble a title as any to be achieved in professional callings.

More thorough examination of the subject strengthens me in the conviction that the State must adopt some mode to compel the attendance of those children whose parents are unwilling or unable to allow their offspring to avail themselves of the benefits our school system affords. The solution of this important question presents grave difficulties, but I expect to see them all surmounted. Some plan must be devised to snatch these children from the career of idleness and crime to which ignorance will consign them. By far the greater portion of the inmates of our penitentiaries never attended schools, or had the advantages of education. Is modern civilization unequal to the task of rescuing the children of the indigent and the criminal from such a fate?

The views expressed in the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools upon this very point, embrace, in my opinion, a feasible plan to secure the attendance at school of every child in the State, and I earnestly solicit your consideration of that part of his report, with the additional suggestion, that when these poor vagrant children are gathered into schools or homes, that the industrial plan be engrafted upon the conduct of these institutions, so that those taught may also acquire useful trades. Observation shows that a man thoroughly acquainted with a trade is secure against many of the temptations that open the doors of the prison to great numbers whose hands are unskilled, and who are unused to any steady or exacting labor. In the able and comprehensive report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary for 1872, among other details of value is found this significant statement: That of the 240 convicts admitted to the prison during the year 1871, 90 per cent. had never been apprenticed, and 76 per cent. had never attended school. These figures are eloquently and painfully suggestive of the relations indolence and ignorance bear to crime.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

No act of the State ever secured her more honor than that which pledged her people to the care and education of the orphans of the soldiers who fell in her service, and no part of her policy has reflected so much credit upon her people as the fidelity with which they have been redeeming that promise. The generosity which former Legislatures have displayed in providing for the maintenance and instruction of these orphans will now, I am persuaded, bespeak for them like consideration and favor. I feel constrained also to renew my proposition that some measure should be taken to furnish these children with trades.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

During the past year the gentlemen composing the Board of Public Charities have fulfilled the important trust committed to their care with their wonted fidelity and zeal. The results of their labors clearly demonstrate that true philanthropy, well guarded and directed, can be of great practical service to the State.

The numbers of the criminal, pauper, insane, and other defective classes that are in some degree dependent on public support, must always be large and the problem of caring for these multitudes in a way to decrease their number, and so add to the productive force of the community, is one which addresses itself with great force to the attention of the Legislature.

PRISONS.

In the light of the reports of the Board of Public Charities and Prison Inspectors, and of my own investigation, I am firmly of the belief that the system of commutation whereby the term of a prisoner is shortened by reason of his good conduct, has been productive of reformatory results. By examination, also, I am possessed of this other conviction, that for the purpose of awakening the self-respect of a prisoner, and to provide him with some incitement to good behavior and industrious habits, every inmate of a prison should be instructed in a trade. When competent to do the work belonging to his particular trade the convict should then receive while in prison as compensation for his labor, a portion of his earnings, to be given to his family if necessitous, or if he has no family, to be reserved for his own uses when released. Accustomed in this way to toil for those dependent upon his support, the prisoner, when liberated, will be apt to carry into life the skill and habits of industry thus acquired, and make of himself a useful citizen. Society is as much interested in the reformation as in the punishment of the criminal, and experience shows that teaching him a trade contributes to that end.

INSANE HOSPITALS.

The hospitals for the insane, under the control of the State, are steadily accomplishing the beneficent work for which they are intended. The hospital at Harrisburg has been full during the whole year, and at the time of the last report the inmates were considerably in excess of the number that can be properly cared for in this institution. The building will have to undergo a series of repairs and improvements to make it a safe and comfortable home for those placed there for treatment.

The hospital at Danville has been in operation about a year, and at the latest report had 160 patients, and at the rate at which patients have been admitted, will have more than its complement before another year has elapsed. It is desirable that the additional wings to this hospital should be pushed forward to completion at the earliest possible day, to provide for those greatly in need of accommodation.

To insure the delicate and peculiar treatment required for the insane, too much care cannot be exercised to prevent these hospitals from becoming crowded.

The commissioners appointed under the act approved August 18, 1873, to select a site and build a hospital for the insane of the ten northwestern counties of the State, fixed upon a property at Warren as the most eligible for the purpose, and their selection has been approved. This property contains 330 acres of land, 300 acres of which are arable land and cost $33,000. The numbers of the insane in the northwestern section of the State, who imperatively require the accommodations to be furnished at this hospital, admonish us of the necessity for the immediate construction of the buildings.

THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

The suggestions of the committee of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature in reference to the proper care and treatment of insane criminals, which will be submitted to you, merit your respectful consideration. The hardship and impolicy of associating this class of the insane with those sent to hospitals for medical and moral treatment must occur to every rational mind. The restraints necessary to secure the few criminal insane in every hospital bear with like rigor upon all the occupants, to many of whom the unusual confinement is extremely hurtful, while it is obvious that if the ordinary discipline is observed this criminal class are liable to escape and renew their depredations upon society. Nor do the intimate relations that must exist between the innocent and the criminal insane when confined together improve the morals of the former, while some sensitive minds among these poor unfortunates feel degraded by enforced contact with those who have been expelled from society for their crimes. It seems to be the duty of the State therefore to provide for the separate confinement of the criminal insane.

STATE BANKS, SAVINGS FUNDS, TRUST COMPANIES.

I still adhere to the principles laid down in the Mifflinburg and Wood's Run vetoes of last session. Recent events have demonstrated the necessity of fixing proper limitations to the powers conferred on these moneyed corporations, and have afforded a practical illustration of the wisdom of rigidly confining them to objects that are recognized by the people as distinctively belonging to such institutions. When a bank of discount is permitted to become also a savings fund, a trust company, an insurance company, to buy and sell real estate, and to have the rights and privileges of a building association, it is difficult to determine what are its legitimate functions, or what security a community has for the safety of its deposits. I have always entertained serious doubts as to the propriety of banks of discount paying interest on deposits, and am now convinced that this pernicious practice should be prohibited. Money will always flow to banks paying interest on deposits, and the large surplus thus aggregated, seduced by attractive offers, is sent to the great money centers, where it gives more impulse to speculation, while the sections from which it is drawn suffer in all their enterprises from the higher rates they are compelled to pay for the money remaining at home. This system of purchasing deposits was confessedly one of the principal causes of the financial crisis of 1857, and of this year. When banks have large deposits on call, and have their loans on time, in the event of any great stringency in the money market, disaster is almost inevitable.

Within a few years many State banks have been chartered, with the captivating names of savings banks, designed to attract deposits. These banks and savings funds are entirely distinct in organization and purpose, and should never be associated in their management. The one is a bank of discount, intended to supply the wants of business, the other is simply a repository for people's money, limited to small amounts to each individual, the aggregate of the amounts thus received to be invested in mortgages on unincumbered property worth double the amount of the mortgage, and in secure public stocks, in safe proportions. A bank is conducted with the avowed object of benefit to its stockholders; a savings fund is presumed to be managed entirely in the interest of depositors among the laboring classes, or those of limited means and business qualifications, and the essential requisites of which are such prudence and safety in the disposition of the funds as will best enhance their value for the benefit of those classes of depositors. Men in charge of savings funds should have no personal ends to serve; should be above temptation, and receive their highest reward in the good accomplished by inducing a saving habit which, once fixed, leads to prosperity.

The objects of trust companies should be equally specific and well defined. Some of these companies are invested with very extensive powers, are the depositories of immense sums of money and charged with the keeping and management of vast and important trusts. It should be the duty of the State to see that their affairs are administered with fidelity, not only to the individuals who confide in their management, but to the public who are interested in the security and stability of these companies as barriers to wild speculation and its consequent financial panics.

Allow me to suggest, therefore, that all State banks, savings funds and trust companies be made subject to the examination of a committee appointed by proper authority; that these institutions be required to publish quarterly statements, under oath, of the amount of their assets and liabilities and the names of their officers; that by a general law their stockholders be made personally liable for double the amount of stock held by them; and that they be compelled to have constantly in their vaults a cash reserve of ten per cent. of their net liabilities. These examinations, reports and restrictions cannot be hurtful to institutions of established credit and high character, while they will disclose the unsoundness or mismanagement of those that ought not to exist.

INSURANCE.

The Department, established by an act approved April 4, 1873, for the supervision of the insurance interests of the State, went into operation on the first Monday of May last. By the terms of this act the Department is self-sustaining, and in no way a burden upon the public treasury.

While Pennsylvania can boast of some strong and substantial insurance companies it must be acknowledged that the want of system in the organization and management of these corporations, and the reckless manner in which the Legislature has granted special charters, together with the entire absence of restraining supervision, have introduced defects that cannot be too soon remedied. The capital with which fire insurance companies have been permitted to begin, and continue business, is in most cases entirely inadequate, and immediate steps should be taken to place insurance in this State upon a firm an enduring foundation. To this end I recommend the enactment of a law providing for the organization and regulation of insurance companies, both fire and life, which shall require a certain amount of capital as a prerequisite to commence business, and designate the kind of investments to be made. It may also be advisable to compel companies already organized to have, within a reasonable time, the entire amount of their nominal capital actually paid in and invested in good securities. Fire insurance, excepting that conducted within a limited sphere upon the purely mutual plan, requires capital, and this capital should be actual and not in the illusory form of stock notes. Taking into consideration the enormous sums paid annually by the citizens of this State in the shape of premiums to insurance companies they have a right to demand the largest measure of protection against recklessness and fraud.

FISH COMMISSION.

The operations of the Fish Commissioners have excited a lively interest among our people, on account of the novelty of the enterprise and the benefits to arise from the successful prosecution of their labors.

Fish culture, it is now conceded, has passed beyond the realms of experiment, and its success in the future is only to be measured by the wants of our people and the capacity of the streams, rivers and lakes of the country.

Pennsylvania is singularly blessed in the superior advantages she possesses for the culture of fish. Abounding in waters admirably adapted to their needs, in the insect and other food they supply, there is no reasonable obstacle to stocking our rivers and streams with innumerable and delicious fish of various and even rare kinds.

The work assigned to the commission has been diligently pursued and promises substantial results. Availing themselves of the use of Mr. Seth Green's patent, the Commissioners succeeded in hatching, at Newport, Perry county, where the water is peculiarly fitted for the purpose, about 2,700,000 shad, which were turned into the Juniata river at that point. Two thousand six hundred black bass were also distributed in the Susquehanna, Lehigh and Juniata rivers during the months of July and August last, and through the kindness of Professor Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, 27,000 California salmon have been planted in the Susquehanna and its tributaries. The bass are not migratory fish and are very prolific. Two or three hundred were placed in the Susquehanna near Harrisburg, in 1870, and the rapidity with which they multiply is manifest in the great numbers of this beautiful and choice fish that now are found in the river in that vicinity.

The law of 1873 authorizing the Fish Commission, directed that four fish-ways should be constructed at different dams on the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers, so as to enable shad, on their spring incursions from the sea, to make the ascent of these streams. The question whether shad will ascend an artificial way is still, however, a mooted one, and encountering this doubt, the commission, in the exercise of what will be deemed a sound discretion, concluded to erect but one fish-way, and that at the Columbia dam. This way is 120 feet long by 60 feet wide, is very gradual in the incline, and made as nearly conformable as possible to natural ways over which shad do undoubtedly pass, and will afford a practical test of this experiment. If in the spring it is found shad do pass up this fish-way, the others required by law will be constructed without delay.

The hatching-house erected by the Commissioners, near Marietta, and supplied with water from an inexhaustible spring, is said by those familiar with the subject to be complete in its arrangements and furnished with all the necessary appliances for the propagation of fish. The capacity of the house is equal to the proper care of 70,000 young fish, and is susceptible of enlargement, if required. The Fish Commissioners of New Jersey recently had a conference with those of Pennsylvania, with a view to obtain from their respective States such concurrent legislation as will better promote the shad and other fisheries in the Delaware river, and to so harmonize the laws of the two States as to prevent a conflict of authority. Any suggestions resulting from this conference, and submitted for your action, will, I trust, be respectfully considered.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The report of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics for the current year, embracing many instructive details, will be read with interest. The organization of this bureau within a very limited period has, of course, precluded it from making any extensive investigations, but enough has been done to demonstrate the necessity for such a department and the service it can render the people by enlarging continuously the knowledge of our resources, trade, internal improvements, and the various processes of education and enlightenment in our midst.

This bureau was created with the special object of investigating the relations of labor and capital, to discover the cause of the frequent contests between employers and employed; to determine what share labor has in the progress and prosperity of the State; to examine with a view to its proper adjustment the question of wages, and to compare and collect facts that will afford a better understanding of the duty of the State to the laboring classes having in view their protection, amelioration and happiness.

No more worthy object invites research or should command public support, when we consider how numerous are these classes in this Commonwealth, how various are the fields for their labor, and how much they have contributed to develop and build up our present grand industries.

In this connection, the propriety of a State census, to be taken in 1875, presents itself with great force. It is of the utmost importance that in 1876, the Centennial year, we should have the most reliable and recent information possible of the extent of our population and products, and of the condition of our labor, agricultural and industrial interests, that we may acquaint the world with all our capabilities and needs, and thus prepare the way for the expansion of our trade and commerce.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The wisdom of the new militia law is already apparent in the increased efficiency of the several commands, and the enthusiastic spirit aroused among the troops. Rigid inspections have been conducted by the Adjutant General, and the companies not meeting the requirements of the law have been promptly disbanded. Still more encouraging and satisfactory results may be expected from the operation of the new system during the ensuing year, and I invoke the National Guard to renewed efforts to increase its efficiency and perfect its discipline, that it may deserve the confidence and support the public are now willing to extend, and be worthy of the great State whose safety and honor in some future crisis may depend upon the character and valor of her citizen soldiery.

STATE ARSENAL.

The State having purchased the properties adjoining the Capitol grounds, with a view to their extension, I recommend the removal of the arsenal situate thereon, and that an appropriation be made to purchase a site and erect an arsenal in some other locality. The service requires a building of this kind, and the cost of the repair of the present arsenal would probably be equal to the expense of erecting a new one, while the beauty and symmetry of the public park will be greatly enhanced by the removal of all buildings from that portion of the grounds.

POWDER MAGAZINE.

Your attention is particularly directed to that part of the report of the Adjutant General which refers to the sale of the old and purchase of a new site for a powder magazine in the city of Philadelphia, with a suggestion that the new site be sold, on account of its unfitness for the special uses designed, and the additional reason that to build a new magazine would subject the State to an expense of at least $75,000. The parties storing powder, under any proper restrictions imposed by the city authorities of Philadelphia, will doubtless gladly avail themselves of the privilege to erect store houses or magazines of their own, and the State will thus be relieved of a charge which may hereafter be the cause of the destruction of property and a consequent claim for damages.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Surveyor General gives a detailed and very satisfactory exhibit of the business and condition of his department. Attention is called to the valuable suggestions made in reference to granting warrants to survey lands and the enlargement of the right of pre-emption, both being shown by experience to be necessary to the better protection of those holding titles from the Commonwealth, and as the subject is of importance to a large class of our people, I earnestly commend the same to your careful consideration.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

In my inaugural address mention was made of the rich deposit of minerals found in every part of the Commonwealth, and a suggestion offered that it should be our earnest aim to determine the extent of these deposits and make them available and productive. To provide the highest possible knowledge of the character and location of our valuable minerals, we should first institute a thorough geological survey under the supervision of gentlemen whose scientific attainments will be a sufficient warrant that the work will be properly performed. To attain this desirable end, therefore, I earnestly recommend that a geological survey of the State be made under the superintendence of a commission to be composed of ten scientific or practical gentlemen representing different interests and localities, who understand the necessities for this survey and under whose direction it shall be conducted, the commission to serve gratuitously and to have the selection of a geologist who shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by law.

This survey should be made to embrace a chemical analysis of the different soils and sub-soils of the State, and a simple and intelligible classification and description of the same, from which our farming community may gather some easily comprehended principles to guide them in the cultivation of their land, so as to prevent its impoverishment and increase its productiveness.

COLONIAL RECORDS.

The late Governor William F. Johnston, in his annual message in January, 1851, advised the selection and arrangement for publication of the large body of original papers in the State Department connected with our Colonial and Revolutionary history.

In accordance with his advice an act was passed, and during subsequent administrations supplementary acts were passed which resulted eventually in the publication of the invaluable repository of Pennsylvania history, known as the "Colonial Records" and "Pennsylvania Archives." The minutes of the Board of War and Navy Board could not at the date of that publication be found, and have only been recovered since the commencement of my official term. They cover an important period of our Revolutionary history, and are accompanied by vouchers and correspondence; including muster rolls of soldiers and the names of officers, marines and vessels of the Pennsylvania Colonial navy.

As these minutes and accompanying documents are valuable in an historical point of view, and as the Colonial Records and Archives incomplete without them, I respectfully call the attention of the Assembly to the propriety of publishing and preserving them.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The American Steamship Company, an enterprise in which our commercial and industrial interests are so largely concerned, may now be considered an assured success. The beautiful and capacious steamers of the company have been making the passage of the ocean in the same time as those of the old and established lines, and the number of passengers and the freight carried are steadily on the increase. Philadelphia is now in direct communication with Europe, through the medium of a line of splendid steamers of her own, and this time a new impulse will be given to her commerce that will be felt in every channel of trade throughout the State.

PARDONS.

A year's experience in the exercise of the pardoning power has confirmed me in the opinion, expressed in my inaugural, that it is unwise and unjust to impose this responsibility upon a single individual. The importunities of distressed relatives, the personal appeals of men of character and reputation, and the inconsiderate and indiscriminate manner in which petitions are signed by responsible parties, the absence of protests in almost every case, and the disproportion between the offense and the penalties frequently imposed, are all calculated to embarrass and prevent a right conclusion. When it is considered, also, that the Executive, in any application, is forbidden to enlist his sympathies, while his discretion is presumed to be proof against ingenuity and falsehood, the perplexity of his situation can readily be conceived.

It has been my constant endeavor to balance considerately the interests of society and the claims of humanity, to sift carefully the evidence presented, and to arrive at a determination only after all the means of information had been exhausted. To compass this latter end, it has been the practice to procure the views of the judge and attorneys of the court who tried the offenders, and almost invariably have their opinions influenced my decision. Appended herewith will be found a report of the pardons granted during the year.

FOREST TREES.

I especially invite your attention to an evil of considerable magnitude, which every year grows more aggravated, and in certain regions, at times, is the occasion of serious apprehension and loss. I refer to the wholesale destruction of our forests, the stripping our mountains and hills of their trees, resulting in an enormous diminution of water for mechanical and fertilizing purposes, and in great changes in the normal conditions of temperature and moisture, affecting the general health and at seasons bringing about devastating floods. These consequences, as the effects of this indiscriminate waste, are obvious to all, and a wise legislation will forecast the future and establish such regulations as will rescue our descendants from the ills a perseverance in this practice will certainly entail upon them.

THE EXEMPTION LAW.

The act of 1849 exempting a certain amount of the property of a debtor from levy and sale, on execution or distress for rent, was intended for the wise and humane purpose of protecting his family from sudden and absolute want. This benevolent design is, however, often defeated, and the law practically nullified, by the harrassed debtor waiving the benefits of the act to meet the exactions of his creditor. Do not sound public policy and humanity demand a supplement to this law that will forbid a debtor having a family waiving the benefit of the exemption, so that a household may not be shorn, in an instant, of all the necessaries of life by reason of the weakness, recklessness or misfortune of its head, or to satisfy the greed of a grasping creditor?

STATE PRINTING.

By the destructive fire which consumed the printing establishment of the State Printer not only did he lose largely, but a loss was also suffered by the State. At the time of the fire there was considerable work, finished and unfinished, on hand, belonging to the State and to the Constitutional Convention, which latter, by a resolution adopted on the last day of its sessions, authorized the Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle its accounts with the State Printer, Mr. Singerly.

The State Treasurer and Auditor General, I am informed, desire legislation to enable them to carry out the resolution and intention of the Convention, and I would suggest the legislation you may adopt may also confer like authority upon them to equitably settle and adjust the accounts for printing, binding, and other work, finished and unfinished, done by Mr. Singerly, for the State as well as for the Convention.

THE VIENNA COMMISSION.

The Commissioners of the State of Pennsylvania, to the World's Industrial Exposition at Vienna, have made a report of their observations. A number of suggestions included in this report will be of value to those entrusted with the preliminary arrangements and superintendence of the exhibition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, while the broad, liberal and practical views expressed by the Commissioners will help our people to a more intelligent comprehension of the purposes and advantages of the great Centennial.

IN MEMORIAM.

On the 8th of February last, by one of those sudden interpositions which are constantly reminding us of the uncertainty of life and the mysteries of God's providence, ex-Governor John W. Geary, in the prime of manhood and in the midst of a career crowned with honors and usefulness, was, without a moment's warning, summoned to his last account. Testimonials of respect and sorrow befitting the character and services of the deceased, as statesman and soldier, were appropriately and solemnly offered by both branches of the Legislature, the officers of the State and city, and many prominent citizens, who attended the lamented dead to his grave.

The State has been deprived of the services of another useful and eminent citizen in the decease of the distinguished scholar and jurist, Wm. M. Meredith. Recognized for his extensive literary attainments and profound knowledge of the law, well-known for his earnest patriotism and fidelity to the interests of the Commonwealth, welcome everywhere for his generous qualities of mind and heart, his death leaves a void in private and public circles that none but corresponding graces and acquirements can ever successfully fill.

A severe loss has also been sustained in the death of Dr. Wilmer Worthington, the respected Secretary of the Board of Public Charities. The impress of his strong mind can be observed, during the last quarter of a century, in various movements to promote the public welfare, and in the several institutions of learning and charity in his own immediate neighborhood; while his conduct as a legislator entitled him to the esteem and secured him the confidence of the people of the whole State.

CONCLUSION.

The United States have just cause for congratulation in the peaceful solution of our difficulties with Spain without recourse to arms. War is always to be deprecated, and it is to be hoped that in the future, as in the present, the true test of wisdom and good administration will be the honorable adjustment of all differences between nations, without flinging the sword into the scale.

Our people are awaiting with painful uncertainty the conclusions to be reached by Congress to meet the financial and business requirements of the country. The questions involved are of grave import, demanding broad and comprehensive views of public policy, and the action of Congress will have much to do with widening or dispelling the feeling of distrust that now holds so many of our vast industries in its thrall and paralyzes trade and commerce. Despite the temporary prostration of business and enterprise, we have, however, eminent occasion for thankfulness to the Supreme Being, whose gracious care and beneficence are manifest in every stage of our progress as a nation. War and its attendant evils have been averted, we have the full measure of the earth's bounty in abundant crops, increased familiarity with our resources is revealing new fields for development, the ties of reconciliation and union are being more closely cemented, the spirit of reform is chastening our politics and invading every avenue of government, respect abroad and confidence at home are giving strength and stability to our institutions, while the future seems fraught with opportunities of usefulness and glory for our Republic. To have a share in shaping the destinies of such a nation is surely no inconsiderable honor, and we who are charged with the control of one of the members of this grand confederacy should apply ourselves to our several employments with a becoming sense of the dignity and magnitude of the trust, and a firm reliance on Him who directs all our ends.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, Pa., January 7, 1874.

REPORT
OF THE
Special Commissioners from Pennsylvania
To the Vienna Exposition.

The Special Commissioners appointed last spring, by Gov. Hartranft, to attend the Vienna Exposition, Hons. J. L. Graham, J. S. Rutan and J. D. Davis, made the following report to the Governor:

To His Excellency, John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned, Commissioners of the State of Pennsylvania to the World's Industrial Exposition of Vienna, respectfully beg leave to make the following report:

We arrived in Vienna in May, soon after the opening of the Exposition. Although the object of the Legislature in authorizing the commission was not clearly defined in the resolution, we understood it to be two-fold: First, to render to Pennsylvania exhibitors such assistance as might be in our power; and second, to collect such information as would be useful in its application to the great Centennial Anniversary Exposition to be held in this country in 1876. Many other States of the Union also sent representatives to Vienna; Massachusetts having placed in the hands of her commissioners a considerable sum of money for use among her exhibitors. After consultation with the United States Commissioners we discovered that there was no important service that we could render. Of the products of Pennsylvania industry and skill, there was an extremely meager display. Of the raw materials of wealth, in which the State abounds, there were few specimens. A single block of the anthracite, in which Pennsylvania has no rival, would have been an object of interest to the millions who visited the Exposition from all parts of the world. The cause of the limited participation of the people of the United States in this great Exposition of most all that is excellent in the achievements of human industry and skill, are well understood to lie in the confusion, misunderstandings and quarrels that arose among the representatives of the government in Vienna. Besides, the lateness of the appropriations by Congress, and the vast distance over land and sea, prevented our manufacturers, mechanics and artists from contending on equal terms in this great industrial arena of the nations. But in spite of all drawbacks the supremacy of this country in improved agricultural implements, in school reform, and in other departments of human progress, was fully maintained. The time is rapidly approaching when, on the Centennial Anniversary of the birthday of the nation, the opportunity will be presented of more than restoring all that was lost in prestige in the Vienna Exposition.

Viewed simply as a financial speculation, the Vienna Exposition was a failure, though a splendid success in all other respects. The cost of the buildings and other necessary expenditures, which were assumed by the Imperial government, greatly exceeded the "gate money" and the income derived from permits to carry on business and sell wares within the grounds. The total number of visitors who passed the turnstiles, from the opening to the close of the Exposition, amounted to 7,254,000, according to official statements. Of this number 2,000,000 admissions were on the free list. The whole amount of "gate money" did not exceed $2,000,000. On "fifty kreutzer" (twenty-five cent) days the number of visitors frequently exceeded one hundred thousand; while on days when a double charge was made, the number sank often to less than twenty thousand; a hint which may not be without its value to those on whom will devolve the direction of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. On the former occasions, cheap excursion trains brought to Vienna multitudes from all parts of the empire, who thronged through the vast spaces of the Exposition, comparing the treasures of industry and art gathered from all nations, or lounged in picturesque groups under the chestnuts of the prater. As the government of Austria had advanced from its heavily burdened treasury the funds for the erection of the buildings, under the persuasion that the receipts would yield an ample return, every effort was made by Chief Director Baron Schwarz-Senborn to secure this end. Hence, all the available room in the buildings and grounds was farmed out to restaurateurs and importunate vendors of small wares, and almost everything that could contribute to the comfort of the visitor, even to the chair on which he was compelled at times to rest, was subjected to tax. Notwithstanding these efforts to increase the revenues, a large deficit remained at the close of the Exposition. Had all calculations of revenue by such devices been abandoned, the result would have been much more satisfactory to all concerned.

But the indirect financial advantages to the capital of Austria from the crowds of strangers who visited the Exposition are incalculable. The exhibition opened simultaneously with the appearance of a monetary panic, the severity of which it contributed in no small degree to mitigate. If regarded merely as a great show for the entertainment of the idle multitudes whom it attracts for the profit of their entertainers, or for the employment of an idle curiosity which leaves the mind as vacant as the purse, then the Vienna, as well as all other world's fairs, might as well never be held. There would be little use in gathering visitors from all the ends of the earth for such a purpose. If the exhibitors, national as well as individual, do not improve in these peaceful contests for superiority by comparison of their progress and achievements in industrial and artistic skill, international expositions are of little more service to mankind than the shows of the Roman amphitheatre. Though a loss to the public treasury, this Exposition was of untold benefit to the inhabitants of that vast composite empire which has its splendid seat on the Danube. They were brought for the first time in peaceful contrast with other nations. They witnessed art and industry developed in forms of which many of them had but slight conception, and were able to avail themselves of and distribute throughout the empire the great improvements which increase the progress, the comforts and the luxuries of the human race. The influence of such international assemblages of men and their products grows with the advance of time. There is not a hamlet of peasants in the remotest depths of Syria or Transylvania that will not soon experience the humanizing and elevating touch of this great Exposition at Vienna. In the quickening impulse which it has given to every department of industry, and in the improvements which it has introduced, it has far more than compensated for all the outlay of the Imperial treasury. At the same time the multitudes of strangers gathered in Vienna from every land could not fail to receive and carry back with them more correct impressions concerning the grandeur, the power and the culture of that vast empire of which it is the centre. Such contests, unlike the collisions of war, which perpetuate international jealousies, prejudices and feuds are mighty agencies in removing the barriers which race, language, modes of culture and distance by land and sea interpose among the people of the earth and in enabling them to stretch forth their hands in a common struggle for the advancement of civilization and the elevation of humanity. These new crusades of industry and labor are the signs of good will and brotherhood among men, and the proofs that the inhabitants of every creed and race may meet on common ground without rushing at each other in blind fury and fanatic hate. Thus have these contests of labor proved more potent than war, politics and diplomacy, in dissolving international prejudices and antipathies.

The next of these moving institutes of international education and enlightenment will be held in 1876, on this continent, in our own country, in our own State and in our own great metropolis. The flags of all nations that floated over the Danube last summer will be transferred to the Delaware. After the lapse of a hundred years, the whole world is invited to witness the social and material progress which has been made by a nation of freemen, and to join in the congratulations which so momentous an occasion as this Centennial Anniversary is calculated to elicit. The Fourth of July, 1776, marked the political rise of a nation out of a few poor and sparsely settled colonies. The Fourth of July, 1876, will mark another and equally important era in the history of the world. Each period has its own great questions to solve. The great questions of political right which occupied the eighteenth century were solved by the men who promulgated the immortal declaration of 1776 in Philadelphia. In the solution of the social question, the Sphynx riddle of the nineteenth century, the people of this country are destined to bear an important share. These great industrial exhibitions, based on the dignity and excellence of labor, illuminate the successive steps that have been made in the social struggle, and afford most encouraging impulses into the future, each in its turn recording the results which have been achieved by human labor, perseverance and genius.

That the International Exposition of 1876 will be held in Philadelphia is already assured. Such suggestions as might be made from observation of the buildings and grounds at Vienna would now be untimely and out of place, since Fairmount Park has been selected for the ground here, and admirable plans for the principal buildings have been adopted. It now remains for the people of the whole country to determine whether this exhibition shall be a success worthy of the grand and inspiring associations connected with the birthday of the Republic, and commensurate with the powers, the wealth, the resources and the liberality of the nation. If it shall fail through neglect, indifference, short-sighted economy, or fatal delays, the responsibility and the humiliation will not be with the people of Philadelphia, but with the State and the country at large. The success of this exhibition is as important to the prestige of the country as a victory won on the field of battle. [illegible]

Austria commenced preparations for the great World's Fair soon after the close of the Paris Exposition in 1867. [illegible]

JAMES L. GRAHAM,
JAMES S. RUTAN,
J. D. DAVIS.

HARRISBURG, December 1, 1873.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 7, 1874.

A leading article in the *American Law Register* discusses the defects of the present bankrupt law, and groups them as follows:

First. The payment of the services of registers by fees instead of salaries.

Second. The method of selecting assignees and consequent waste of assets pending their appointment.

Third. The absence of provisions of carrying into effect settlements of the bankrupt's estate by way of compromise or composition offered by the debtor, when the assent of a certain percentage in number and value of the creditors shall have been obtained thereto, *notwithstanding* the *dissent* of the other creditors.

The objection urged against the fee system might be valid in cases of large mercantile places, but in thickly settled districts the salaries which would be given, would in most cases be more than are now the fees received by the registers.

The statement that the present method of choosing assignees has proved inefficient, does not prove that the reform proposed—that of having the assignee appointed by the court subject to the approval of the creditors—would better the matter, for in all probability the matter of the appointment would fall upon some usually designated person in favor with the bench, regardless of his special fitness for the peculiar branch of business to be controlled. If the creditors themselves make a mistake in the selection of an assignee it is their own loss, and certainly no persons could be better qualified to judge of the fitness of the officer than the creditors themselves.

The principal reform needed in the matter of an assigneeship is, not the manner of choosing, but in the extent of his powers. As the law now is, an assignee has no option but to proceed as rapidly as possible to wind up the estate of the bankrupt, regardless of the consequences; for should he use indulgence, according to his judgment, he becomes individually liable for any losses that may occur.

The third objection raised is that of most moment. Settlements, equitable and beneficial alike to the creditors and debtor, have been prevented, and ultimately unprofitable bankruptcy proceedings forced upon all the creditors, by reason of creditors to an inconsiderable amount refusing their consent, with the hope of making better terms with the debtor by private settlement than if they should come in among the general creditors.

Instead of the settlement by trustees, under section 43 of the present law, it is recommended that there be substituted a section providing that any settlement between the parties agreed upon by *three fourths* of the creditors shall be binding upon all.

From our Washington advices we learn that the Judiciary Committee has patiently and laboriously investigated the whole subject of bankruptcy legislation, and has prepared a bill which seems likely to meet the approval of all who favor retaining any bankruptcy laws upon the United States statute books. What the fate of the measure may be is, of course, quite uncertain, but the Senate will not vote for an absolute repeal of the bankruptcy laws until it has been shown by the action of the House that repeal, rather than modification of the existing laws, will be the only action that body will entertain at this session. The bill to be reported relaxes very largely the involuntary features of the existing laws. Instead of a single creditor being allowed to force a man into bankruptcy, one-fourth of the creditors must unite to accomplish that purpose. When a man or business firm shall have been forced into bankruptcy, he will be absolutely discharged from his debts, without regard to what per centum of his indebtedness he may pay. Under the present law, when the paper of a man or business firm lies fourteen days over time unpaid, it is an act of bankruptcy. The bill will propose to extend this time to thirty days or more. There will also be given to a majority of the creditors the power to discontinue proceedings at any time. The bill also provides for a composition deed, this part of the bill being based upon the British statute on the same subject. It gives legal sanction to an arrangement between a certain proportion of the creditors and the debtor by a deed to a trustee, with provisions for the payment of dividends and other details. In other words, if the creditors in a certain proportion desire to have the affairs of a bankrupt arranged under the conduct of a trustee, the law provides for such a settlement.

—In the stock market the most prominent share is Northwest, which bounded up from 59 to its present figure. The report being current on the street that negotiations for a consolidation with St. Paul were pending, a story which started up St. Paul also to 46½. The following is the proposed basis of the amalgamation movement in brief: The preferred stock of the new company to the extent of $30,000,000 is to be applied to the absorption of the preferred shares of both the roads. The common stock is to be based at $35,000,000, of which $15,000,000 is to be used to retire the present common stock of Northwest, and $3,000,000 for a twenty per cent. stock dividend to represent accumulated earnings used in construction. Fifteen millions are to be allotted to the St. Paul common shareholders for the present stock, and $1,500,000 for a ten per cent. dividend to represent earnings put into new stock. Lake Shore was strongly supported, though there was nothing positive known as yet about the February dividends.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue.

January 7, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	111	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
Western Union Teleg'h	75¾	76	76	76¼	76⅜	76⅜
Pacific Mail	42¼	42½	42½	42⅞	43⅛	43⅛
Adams Express	....	93	....	93½	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	70	....	68⅞	....	....
American Express	....	59¼	....	59½	....	....
United States Express	....	71	....	70	....	....
New York Central	100	99⅞	99⅞	100⅛	100	100⅛
Erie	....	46½	....	46½	....	47⅛
Michigan Central	....	80½	....	80	....	....
Michigan Southern	80¾	80½	80½	80⅞	81	81¼
Illinois Central	....	102½	....	102	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	85½	....	86	....	86
Chicago & Nort-western	60	59⅞	60½	60⅞	60⅞	....
Do Preferred	72¾	72½	72⅞	72	....	73
Rock Island	104	103⅞	....	104⅛	....	104⅛
St. Paul	45¾	45¾	46¼	46½	47½	47½
Do Preferred	....	71	....	72	....	72½
Wabash	52½	52¼	52½	52¾	53¼	54
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	90	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	32	32	32⅛	32	32½	31¾
Union Pacific	31¾	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
Chicago and Alton	....	105	....	105	....	105
Boston, Hartf'd and Erie	....	....	....	....	3⅛	....
Harlem	....	119	....	118⅞	....	118⅞
C. C. & I. C.	....	....	....	....	29⅜	....

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
U. S. 6s 1881	115⅞	115⅞	116
1881, coupons	116⅛	116⅛	116⅞
5-20s, 1862	113	113	113⅛
5-20s, 1864	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
5-20s, 1865	115	115	115⅛
5-20s, new	115⅛	115	115⅜
5-20s, 1867	116	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s 1868	115⅞	115⅞	116
10-40s	111⅞	112	111⅞
10-40s, coupons	112	112⅛	112
Currency 6s	114	113⅞	113⅞
New 5s	112	111⅞	112⅛
STATE BONDS			
Tennessee		80	75
South Carolina, July		9⅛	9
Missouri 6s		91⅛	91

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	58
Penna. Scrip	93⅞
Reading	55⅞
United Co.'s N. J.	116⅛
Oil Creek	17
Lehigh Valley	58⅞
A. V. R. R. 7-30	90
Central Transportation	41⅛
P., C. and St. Louis 7s	69⅛

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, January 7, 1874.

REMARKS—The rain mentioned in our last has the "gift of continuance," and does not seem to be over yet. The rivers at this writing are much swollen and still on the rise, and there are those who predict *the* flood of the season. We shall see. One thing is assured, the coal men will find water to float away all the coals they have ready for the lower markets. This will have the effect of furnishing coals to our neighbors below in full supply, and at reasonable rates, for which they will, doubtless, be truly thankful.

With regard to the grocery trade we learned in our rounds to-day that another advance in green coffee has taken place in the East and still higher prices looked for. We also learned that sugars are very scarce in this market, owing to the refineries in all the eastern cities having closed for the present. Below will be found some important changes in quotations.

The flour market continues very firm, and though choice brands are not quotably higher, prices evidently tend upward.

The grain market remains in about the same condition as at last report. There is little stock to operate upon, the mills taking all the good wheat offering. Barley is arriving more freely, under orders of our buyers, who are now commencing to lay in their supplies.

There are no changes to note in the bacon and provision market. The demand for cured meats is fair and prices remain unchanged.

There is a continued good demand for prime butter fit for table use, and the supply is short of the demand. The same is true of prime fresh eggs, though the receipts are gradually on the increase.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,090	6,835	15,925
Apples, bbls	877	531	1,408
Cheese, bxs	149	214	363
Corn, sks	4,733	1,801	6,534
Wheat, sks	3,570	2,475	6,045
Barley, sks	5,326	3,016	8,342
Rye, sks	556	1,219	1,775
Oats, sks	2,668	5,983	8,651
Butter, pkgs	156	142	298
Bacon, pcs	25,712	9,212	34,924
Bacon, tcs	200	130	330

The following table shows the receipts of flour, apples, grain, butter, potatoes, &c., for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	365	Apples, bbls	197
Corn, bush	304	Wheat, bush	1,020
Barley, bush	1,274	Rye, bush	510
Oats, bush	1,078	Butter, pkgs	26
Potatoes, bush	125		

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the most prominent articles of produce in this market:

ALES—X $8 ⅌ bbl; XX $9; India ale $10 ⅌ bbl; Bass' English ale, in gilderkins of 22 gals, $22 70@24; bbls, 41 gals, $42 25@ 64; hhds, 63 gals, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $23 75; Wm. Youngers' India pale ale, in cases of 8 doz bottles, $3 ⅌ doz; Robert Youngers' sparkling ale $3 ⅌ doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by E. & A. Burke, $3 ⅌ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ⅌ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ⅌ doz.

APPLES—The market is fully supplied, and sales are reported at $2 50 to $4 00 ⅌ bbl, as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER.—There is better demand with sales at 60@70c ⅌ gallon.

ASHES—Little doing and prices steady as follows: —Soda ash, common, 3¼@4c; refined, 5c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 6c; black lead, 5c.

BEANS.—Fair to choice navy, $2 00@2 20. Trade fair.

BORAX.—We quote refined at 25c ⅌ lb.

BROOM CORN.—Sales red and red tipped 5½@6½c; fair to good green 7½@8½c; hurl, 9½a10c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—As remarked the supply of choice table butter falls below the demand. The ruling rates are 29@30c ⅌ lb; common to fair 12@22c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Hams, extra sugar cured, ⅌ lb, 12½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ⅌ lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 11½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured ⅌ lb, 17½c; beef tongues, extra sugar cured per doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ⅌ lb, 8½c; bacon rib sides, ⅌ lb, 10c; bacon sides, 9½c; clear rib sides, 10c ⅌ lb; mess pork, ⅌ bbl, $16 75; lard, prime leaf, in tierces, ⅌ lb, 9½c; prime leaf do in half barrels, ⅌ lb, 10¼c; prime leaf do in buckets, ⅌ lb, 10½c; refined do for summer use, in tierces, ⅌ lb, 9½c; refined do for summer use, in half barrels, 10⅛c ⅌ lb; refined do for summer use, in buckets, 10½c ⅌ lb; lard, refined, in 3 lb caddies, ⅌ lb, 12c; refined do in 5 lb caddies, ⅌ lb, 11½c; refined do in 3 lb pails, 13c; refined do in 6 lb pails, 12½c; ham sausage, 10c.

CANNED GOODS—Trade in this line is reported fairly active. The following are the figures at which leading dealers in these lines of goods make sales, the articles being warranted A No. 1. Cases 2½ lb California apricots, ⅌ doz, $3 25; cases 2 lb blackberries, ⅌ doz, $2 25; cases 2 lb Winslow's blueberries, ⅌ doz, $1 50; cases 2 lb white cherries, extra, ⅌ doz, $2 75; cases 2 lb white cherries, ⅌ doz, $2 50; cases 2 lb red cherries, ⅌ doz, $2 75; cases 2 lb grapes, ⅌ doz, $2 25; cases 2 lb gooseberries, ⅌ doz, $2 25; cases 2 lb green gages, ⅌ doz, $4 75; cases 2 lb green gages, ⅌ doz, $3 75; cases 2½ lb egg plums, ⅌ doz, $4 75; cases 2 lb egg plums, ⅌ doz, $3 77; cases 2 lb damson plums, ⅌ doz, $2 25; cases 3 lb peaches, extra, ⅌ doz, $3 30; cases 2 lb peaches, ⅌ doz, $2 40; cases 2 lb pie peaches, ⅌ doz, $2 25; cases 2½ lb California Bartlett pears, ⅌ doz, $5 25; cases 2 lb Bartlett pears, ⅌ doz, $2 50; cases 2 lb pears, ⅌ doz, $2 25; cases 2 lb pine apple, ⅌ doz, $2 50; cases 2 lb orange quinces, ⅌ doz, $3 25; cases 2 lb raspberries, ⅌ doz, $3 00; cases 2 lb strawberries, extra, ⅌ doz, $3 75; cases 2 lb strawberries ⅌ doz, $2 50; cases 3 lb asparagus, ⅌ dozen, $4 75; cases 2 lb lima beans, ⅌ doz, $2 75; cases 2 lb string beans, ⅌ doz, $2 00; cases 2 lb Winslow's green corn, ⅌ doz, $2 95; cases 2 lb Yarmouth sugar corn, ⅌ doz, $2 95; cases 2 lb Baltimore corn, ⅌ doz, $2 25; cases 3 lb golden pumpkin, ⅌ doz, $2 50; cases 2 lb small green peas, ⅌ doz, $3 00; cases 2 lb marrowfat green peas, ⅌ doz, $ 75; cases 2 lb green peas, ⅌ doz, $2 00; cases 2 lb succotash (corn and lima), ⅌ doz, $2 25; cases 3 lb tomatoes ⅌ doz, $2 25; cases 2 lb Baltimore tomatoes ⅌ doz, $1 85; cases 1 lb Winslow's lobsters, ⅌ doz, $2 60; cases 2 lb do, ⅌ doz, $4 60; cases 1 lb California fresh salmon, ⅌ doz, $2 75; cases 2 lb do, ⅌ doz, $4 50; cases Winslow's soused salmon, ⅌ doz, $3 50; cases 3 lb do, $6 75; cases 2 lb fresh mackerel, ⅌ doz, $4 50; cases 1 lb cove oysters, full, ⅌ doz, $1 40; cases 2 lb do, $2 30; cases 1 lb cove oysters, light, ⅌ doz, $1 10; cases 2 lb do, $2 00; cases 1 lb spiced oysters, lunch, $1 75; cases 2 lb do, $2 75; cases 1 lb cherry stone clams, ⅌ doz, $2 50; cases 2 lb do, $3 50.

CHEESE—The market continues to rule quiet and steady and we quote as follows: Good Ohio Dairy 12½@13c; prime Ohio Factory, September make, 14½@15c to the trade, and 15@15½c in a jobbing way; Young America 15c; Nutmeg 17c; prime to choice Ohio Switzer 16@18c.

CARBON OIL—Sales at works, f. o. b. at 12c ⅌ gallon, with the usual advance on small lots from store.

CRANBERRIES—$10 to $13 per bbl; $3 50 to $4 per box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 50@8 per case of four dozen packages.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $30 ⅌ ton for unbolted meal, and in a small way at $1 60 ⅌ cwt., from store.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit $11½c; ginger snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water do 7½c ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phoenix $2 00@2 50; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosedale $4 00@4 50; white lime $2 00; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 00 @3 50.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales 5¾@6c ⅌ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales bright new crop apples at 5@6½c. Peaches 10@12c for prime halves.

EGGS—Strictly fresh are held at 30@35c ⅌ dozen, picked at 18@22c.

FISH—No. 1 extra mess mackrel $35; No. 1 mess do, $33; extra No. 1 shore mackrel, $28; No. 1 shore mackrel, $23; extra No. 1 bay mackrel, $19; No. 1 bay mackrel, $17; extra No. 2 shore mackrel, $17; No. 2 bay mackrel, $15; large No. 3 mackrel, $12; No. 3 mackrel, $10; split Labrador herring, $8 to $9; white fish, $7 50@8 00; lake trout, $7@7 50; large Georges codfish, $7@7 50 ⅌ 100 lbs; medium Georges codfish, $6 50 ⅌ 100; red herring, scales, 50c ⅌ box; No. 1 35c ⅌ box.

FEATHERS—No 1, 78@80c ⅌ lb; No 2 C, 40@73c, as to quality and quantity.

FLOUR—As above stated, the feeling is a firm one, particularly for all choice brands, and there seems to be an impression that prices will ere long advance. We continue to quote:

St. Louis	$9 25@9 50
Kentucky white wheat	8 50
Ohio and Indiana	8 00
Minnesota	7 50
Wisconsin	7 00
Rye flour	5 50

GROCERIES—Mention is made above of the fact that there has been another advance in green coffees in the East, and that still higher prices are looked for. Sugars are reported scarce in this market. We quote as follows:

Coffee—Green coffee—Choice 33c; prime 32c; good 30@31c; fair 29@30c; Java 40c. Roasted coffee—In papers, 34c; in bulk, 33½c; Java 43c.

Tea—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ⅌ lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 10 ⅌ lb; Japan 55c@$1 00 ⅌ lb; Oolong 25@85c ⅌ lb; fancy $1 00 ⅌ lb; Souchon 50@85c ⅌ lb.

Sugars—Standard Ex C 10½c; Standard B 10½c; Starnard A 10½c; standard hards 11½c.

Molasses—Choice New Orleans 75c; prime 68@70c.

Syrups—Extra White Drips 70c; Sugar Drips, 69c; Amber 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 7½c.

HOMINY—We are reported sales at $4 50@5 00 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—With regard to the grain market we have little to say. Stocks in hand are reported light and prices firm. The following may be given as the ruling rates of the market: Wheat—Red winter, $1 55@1 60, and $1 65@1 70 for amber and white. Oats—Prime white, 50@51c, and mixed, 48@49c. Corn—Prime, shelled, 70@75c; mixed, 68@70c; old ear, 70@72c, and new from 65@70c. Rye is held at 85@90c.

HOPS.—1873's, 48@50c ⅌ lb; 1870's, 35@40c; 1871's, 15@19c.

HAY—Sales baled on wharf at $18@24; wagon, $20@25. Straw $14 per ton.

ONIONS—Are in good supply, with sales in a regular way $4 00 to 5 00 per bbl.

PICKLES—Medium, bbls, $10; medium half bbls, $5 50; half bbls Boston mixed, $8; pints, plain or mixed, per dozen, $1 50; quarts, plain or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, plain, $4 75; gallons, plain, $5 50; Hexagon, gallons, mixed, $10; English chow chow, pints, $4 50; English chow chow, quarts, $6; English mixed pickles, pints, $5; English mixed pickles, quarts, $6; English califlower, pints $4; English califlower, quarts, $6; English picalili, pints, $3 50; English picalili, quarts, $6; English white onions, pints, $4 50; English white onions, quarts, $7 50; English gherkins, pints, $3 75; English gherkins, quarts, $6 50; English Mutossil pickles, pints, $4 50.

POTATOES—Sales at $1 20@1 25 for prime; mixed 90@95c ⅌ bushel. *Sweet*—Baltimore $4 50@5 50 ⅌ bushel; Jerseys $6 25@6 75.

SEEDS—Timothy $3 00@3 30 ⅌ bushel; clover $5 ⅌ bushel; flax seed $1 85@1 90 ⅌ bushel.

WHISKEY—Highwines 99@$1 01 ⅌ gallon.

GAME—Squirrels $1 75@2 00 ⅌ doz; rabbits $1 50@2 00 ⅌ doz; venison, saddles ⅌ lb 15c, whole deer 7@10c; quail $1 50 ⅌ doz; pheasants $3 50@4 00 ⅌ doz; prairie chickens $3 50@4 00 ⅌ doz; wild turkeys $1 50@3 00 each; turkeys 14@15c ⅌ lb; chickens 10@12½c ⅌ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, January 8, 1874.

REMARKS—The firmness that has ruled the oil market for the past three days continues. Prices in the oil regions are steadily advancing at all the leading points. The present outlook is a favorable one for producers. The good time is evidently drawing near. Below will be found all the information we were able to find out.

CRUDE.

The crude market was decidedly firm at all points, with a further advance. The sales reported were:

AT PARKER'S:

2,000 bbls United	$1 07½
2,000 bbls United	1 10
2,000 bbls United	1 12½
500 bbls Union	1 15
1,000 bbls Union	1 20
1,000 bbls Union	1 22½

Later in the day Union was held at $1 25 per bbl.

REFINED.

Market stronger; holders firm, demanding 11½c free on cars at works.

Philadelphia—Spot 13½c; February 13¾a14c; advancing.

New York—Market quiet at 13½c; high test 14c.

OIL BARRELS

Steady; city $1 90; country $1 80a1 85.

TITUSVILLE, January 7.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were firm, and closing with a still further tendency to advance. On upper road the market was irregular and closed firm at $1 35a1 36½. Market in Oil City is quoted at $1 25a1 30. Parkers market was $1 07½a1 12½ for United, and $1 15a1 22½ for Union. Home refined 5½c in bulk and 10½c in barrels. Sales:

2,500 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 35
2,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 37½
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 30
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, spot	1 07½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United	1 10
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United	1 12½
500 bbls, Union	1 15
1,000 bbls, Union	1 20
2,000 bbls, Union	1 22½

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.—Spot, 13½c; February 13¾@13¾c; March, 13¾@14c; prices nominal; nothing doing; crude, in bulk, 5c; in barrels 9½@10c; cases, 18c.

NEW YORK, January 7, closing.—Crude—bulk declining slowly; 5½c bid; 5½c asked. Refined quiet at 13½c; cases embrace 2,800 bbls, high test at 14c; cases 18½a19c; naptha 8½c. Philadelphia trade quiet; refined 13½c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 7.—Market firm; sales at $1 05; quoted at $1 10.

OIL CITY, January 7.—The market quiet and dull at $1 25.

TITUSVILLE, January 7.—Market firmer at $1 40; not much doing.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvey	Standard O W	239
Stevenson	Standard O W	404
Stevenson	Peerless O W	401
Fisher Bros	Penn O W	483
Joe Bushnell	Model O W	642
Fisher Bros	Crystal O W	391
Duncan	American O W	154

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Standard O W	643	Model O W	622
Peerless O W	401	Crystal O W	391
Penn O W	483	American O W	154
Total			2,694

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

January 5.—There has been no important change in the market for pig iron since our last weekly summary. A firmer feeling was manifested by holders, and there was some improvement in the demand. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL PIG, PER TON.			
Hanging Rock No. 1	$40@41	Alabama No. 1	$40@41
Hanging Rock No. 2	37@39	Tennessee No. 1	39@40
Hanging Rock Forge	30@32	Tennessee Forge	29@30
		Missouri No. 1	40@41
		Missouri No. 2	
COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.			
Hanging Rock C. W.	$60@65	Red River	$60@62
Missouri C. W.	59@60	Tennessee	58@60
		Alabama	60
STONE COAL PIG.			
Missouri No. 1	$39@40	Ohio No. 1	$39@40
Missouri Forge	30@31	Ohio Forge	29@30
BLOOMS.			
Charcoal			$85@112
SCRAP IRON PER 100 LBS.			
Cast	$1 25@1 40	Wrought	$1 75@2 00
BAR IRON PER LB.			
Common	3.00c.	Charcoal	4.20
SHEET IRON PER LB.			
Boiled	5½@6.30c.	Russian	24c.
Charcoal	@7.80c.		
SHOES PER KEG.			
Horse	$6 75@7 00	Mule	$7 75@8 00

—Enquirer.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Beeves—Receipts 1,536; demand limited and market extremely bad at a further decline from Monday of ¼c; poor Texans could not be sold at $6 50; poorest natives $7 00@7 75; good western steers, 1,300 lbs and upwards, $10 75a11 25; choicest steers offered at $12 50; less than one-half the receipts changed hands.

Sheep—Receipts 4,570. Market almost flat; limited sales at reduction of ¼c.

Swine—Arrivals 5,840, with moderate demand. Market closes steady at 6½a6¾c for live; 6¾a7¾c for city dressed; 6¼a6¾c for western.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, January 7.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee club $1 58. Corn dull. Barley advancing; bay-quinte $1 69.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, January 7, 1874.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week to time of writing have been heavy. The quality of the stock offering is fair, among them being several fine droves of cattle from Southern Ohio. The attendance of buyers not so good as expected, and those here show very little inclination to make trade lively. In fact they are holding back for lower prices, and at this writing the chances are in their favor. Advices from the East this week are not of a favorable character and buyers are bearing down the market. Prices are said to be at least ¼c lower, with trade slow at the decline.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 50; extra 1,300 lb, fine and smooth, $6 to $6 25; prime 1,200 lb, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; prime 1,100 lb, $5 to $5 25; fair 1,000 lb, $4 25 to $4 75; common, $3 50 to $4.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs heavy. The market is slow and dull. Very little stock selling. Buyers want to purchase at lower figures, but sellers are not willing to sell, and stock is accumulating in the pens. At this writing the decline since last week is quite sharp, and unless the weather turns more favorable will be greater. Trade is slow at the following figures:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $5 75; prime Philadelphia, $5 60 to $5 70; Yorkers, $5 to $5 25.

Sheep.

The run of sheep fair. In quality most of the offerings are medium and lower grades. Trade slow; prices a shade lower than last week.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool $5 75; extra 95 lbs fine wool $5 50; prime 90 lbs fine wool $5 25; prime 85 lbs fine wool $5 00.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111⅛.

NEW YORK, January 7, 1874.

MONEY

easy at 5a6 per cent.

STERLING

heavy, at $4 81¼ for 60 day, and $4 85¼ for sight.

GOLD

closed strong at 111⅛, after selling at 110⅞. Loans were at 1.32, 7, 6, 5, and 7 gold. Treasury disbursements $1,400,000. Clearings $41,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

quiet and steady.

U. S. coupons, 1881	17½	5-20's, '68	16
5-20's, '62	13	New 5's	12
5-20's, '64	14½	10-40's	12
5-20's, '65	14½	Currency 6's	13⅝
5-20's, '67	15½		

STATE BONDS

dull.

Missouri	91	Virginia, old	38
Tennessee, old	78	North Carolina, old	26
Tennessee, new	78	North Carolina, new	14
Virginia, new	40		

STOCKS

buoyant, advancing from ⅛ to 2⅛ per cent. The strongest stocks were Pacific Mail, Wabash, St. Paul, Lake Shore, Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, Western Union and Northwest common. The market closed active and strong at the highest figures of the day. Sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 128,000 shares, of which 12,000 were Western Union, 15,000 Union Pacific, 11,000 Wabash, 32,000 Pacific Mail, 4,000 Ohios, 18,000 St. Paul, 23,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central and 6,000 Northwest.

Canton	76	St. Paul preferred	72½
W. U. Tel. Co.	76¼	Wabash	54
Quicksilver	30¼	Do preferred	71
Adams Express Co.	93	Ft. Wayne	90
Wells, Fargo & Co.	68⅞	Terre Haute	14¼
American Express	59½	Do preferred	27½
U. S. Express	70	Chicago & Alton	105
Pacific Mail	43⅞	Do preferred	108
N. Y. Central	100¼	Ohio & Mississippi	32⅛
Erie	47⅛	Cleve., Col. & Cin.	75
Do preferred	72	Bur. & Quincy	99
Harlem	118⅞	Lake Shore	81¾
Do preferred	117	Panama	29⅜
Michigan Central	80	Illinois Central	102
Pittsburgh	88	Union Pacific	31⅝
N. W. C.	61¼	Central Pacific	94¼
Do preferred	73	Union	82¾
Rock Island	105⅛	Hartford & Erie	3⅛
N. J. Central	104	Del. Lack	99
St. Paul	47½	Bankers' bills	4 82

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Cotton steady; uplands 16¼c; futures closed firm; sales 16,401 bales; January 15¾a15 9-16c; February 16a16 1-32c; March 16 9-16a16 9-32c; April 16 15-16a16 31-32c; May 17¼a17 7-16c; June 17¾a17⅞c. Flour higher; receipts 9,000 bbls; sales 11,000 bbls at $6a6 50 for superfine western and State; $6 90a7 20 for common to good; $7 25a7 75 for good to choice; $7 75a8 25 for choice white wheat extra; $6 95a8 50 for extra Ohio; $7a11 for St. Louis. Rye flour quiet. Cornmeal scarce and firm. Whisky dull at $1. Wheat less active and unchanged; receipts 104,000 bush. Rye quiet. Barley scarce and firmer; Canada West $1 73½. Corn in moderate demand; receipts 21,000 bush; at 80c for western mixed in store; 80a83½c for new western afloat; 81c for new white western afloat. Oats quiet; receipts 32,000 bush. Hay and hops steady. Coffee very firm and quiet. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses firm. Petroleum quiet. Eggs dull. Leather steady. Wool firm at 47a58c for domestic fleece; 18a32c for unwashed; 27a50c for pulled. Provisions firm—$16 50a16 75. New mess beef quiet. Middles steady; 8⅞c for long clear; 8¾c for short clear. Lard weak at 9¼c for prime steam. Butter firm. Cheese steady.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 7.—Flour active and strong. Wheat higher; choice white $1 85a1 90; amber $1 87 at 90. Corn firm and scarce; mixed western 80c. Oats steady. Rye firm. Provisions very strong, higher, and stock light. Mess pork $16 50. Bulk shoulders 6¾a6¾c; clear rib sides 8a8⅛c. Bacon shoulders 7¾a8c; clear rib sides 9c. Lard 9a9¼c. Butter firm and unchanged. Coffee unchanged and very strong. Whisky firmer at 98c@$1 00.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, January 7.—Wool continues quiet with but few transactions; fleece wool held firm. Sales double extra and treble extra Ohio and Pennsylvania at 55@60c; medium and extra Ohio, 52a55c; Wisconsin and Michigan fleece, 50a53c. Pulled wool scarce and firm; superfine and extra, 40a55c; very choice superfine, 60c. Combing and delaine fleeces, 55a60c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 7.—The continued stormy weather paralyzed business to-day. The market for cotton goods quiet. Prices ruled steady for all staple goods. Wide brown sheetings very scarce and sold ahead. Bleached shirting scarce. Oxford prints jobbing at 5¾c, and Rockville 6¼c. Woolens quiet. White organdie muslins in improved request.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.—Flour firmer. Wheat steady. Rye active at 90a92c. Corn—old scarce at 85c for yellow. Oats in good demand. Petroleum dull. Whisky 99c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Cimbria	January 8	Hamburg.
Australia	January 10	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	January 10	France.
Oceanic	January 10	Liverpool.
State of Penn'a	January 10	Glasgow.
City of Antwerp	January 10	Liverpool.
Canada	January 10	Liverpool.
Pembroke	January 10	Cardiff.
Weser	January 10	Bremen.
City of New York	January 11	Liverpool.
Algeria	January 14	Liverpool.
Olympia	January 14	Liverpool.
Nevada	January 14	Liverpool.
Arragon	January 14	Bristol.
Harmonia	January 15	Hamburg.
Victoria	January 17	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	January 17	Liverpool.
Republic	January 17	Liverpool.
Egypt	January 17	Liverpool.
Russia	January 21	Liverpool.
Manhattan	January 21	Liverpool.
Macedonia	January 21	Liverpool.
Silesia	January 22	Hamburg.
Pereire	January 24	France.
Adriatic	January 24	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	January 24	Liverpool.
State of Virginia	January 24	Glasgow.
Elysia	January 24	Liverpool.
Greece	January 24	Liverpool.
Castalia	January 27	Liverpool.
Java	January 28	Liverpool.
Wyoming	January 28	Liverpool.
Frisia	January 29	Hamburg.
Celtic	January 29	Liverpool.
Anglia	January 31	Liverpool.
FROM BOSTON.		
Earl King	January 10	Liverpool.
Hecla	January 10	Liverpool.
Olympus	January 17	Liverpool.
Marathon	January 24	Liverpool.
Lord Clive	January 25	Liverpool.
Parthia	January 31	Liverpool.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.		
Indiana	January 8	Liverpool.
Kenilworth	January 15	Liverpool.
Ohio	January 22	Liverpool.
Neuderland	January 23	Antwerp.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., January 7, 1874.

River rising, with eighteen feet water in the channel. Weather raining at 6 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 7, 1874.

River at a stand, with about seventeen feet six inches of water in the channel. Raining. Thermometer 44 degrees at 4 P. M.

Wellsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, O., January 7, 1874.

River twenty-eight feet and rising. Boats passed up—Coal Bluff, George Lysle. Passed down—J. C. McCormick. Raining.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 7, 1874.

Rained heavy at intervals to-day. River thirty-two feet and rising six inches per hour. R. W. Skillinger departed for Pittsburgh at 8 A. M. Five tows of coal passed down to-day.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Departed.

Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA nineteen feet and rising.

BROWNSVILLE, seventeen feet six inches and rising.

GREENSBORO, seventeen feet four inches and rising.

OIL CITY, fourteen feet four inches and rising.

Boats Departing this Day.

Matamoras	J. E. Rankin	Cutler	2 P. M.
Cincinnati	Exchange	Shuman	4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated nineteen feet and rising. The weather during the day was changeable. Trade on the landing was dull.

THE steamer Mink is still on the Middleport docks.

ICE has gorged in the Missouri below Kansas City.

THE river was rising rapidly at Cincinnati yesterday.

HENRY KING and Miles Carpenter run the office of the Mollie Moore.

THE Ben. Franklin left Memphis Friday with 2,000 bales cotton.

CAPTAIN FRANK J. OAKES, late of the Alaska, was in Memphis Friday.

FREIGHT on cotton below Little Rock to New Orleans is $2 per bale.

THE Chester is laid up at Cairo, where she will remain for a new shaft.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, is due to-day from Portsmouth.

THE propeller Smith is carrying the mail between Huntington and Gallipolis.

CAPT. SAM. BEATTY, formerly of the Shannon, had a horse stolen Sunday night.

LOUISVILLE.—The "Ledger" says: Business continues dull and only the regular packets have been in port, receiving but an average amount of freight or passengers. The weather is cold and clear.

NAVIGATION remains open in the Illinois to Peoria, and no steamers running in it.

THE trading steamer New Richmond Belle is reported sunk up the Yazoo river.

THE tug Hiram Campbell has been chartered to ply between Cairo and Hickman.

OLD weather probates prophesy that our coldest weather this winter will all come in February.

THE powerful towboat Ironsides is announced for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans on Tuesday next.

G. W. McCOY, Esq., of the Fifth street ferry, was elected police judge of West Covington last Saturday.

STEAMBOATS are fearfully cheap at Terre Haute. The Dolly Varden was sold there a few days ago for $25.

THE steamer R. W. Skillinger, Captain Russell, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Saturday.

THE Little Condor, with three barges of salt, and the James Howard, are reported hard aground at Osceola.

THE steamer Messenger, Captain M. A. Cox, is receiving for St. Louis, and will be the first boat for that port.

RATES from St. Louis to Memphis have been reduced to forty cents for flour and thirty cents for pound freight.

THE steamer Bart Able has withdrawn from the New Orleans coast trade, and entered that of Ouachita river.

CAPTAIN IKE WHITTAKER is in St. Louis, and the "Globe" says "he stood the holidays first rate—a little pale only."

THOUGH river men have so far this season reaped a very slender supply of greenbacks, yet the new year opens propitiously.

THE steamer James E. Rankin was detained by high water. She had a big trip. She returns to-day for Wheeling and Matamoras.

THE United States Marshal will sell the steam tug Laurel at Louisville on January 16th, at the suit of the Champion Coal and Towboat Company.

MAJ. JAS. F. BYRNE, formerly General Freight Agent of the United States Mail Line has accepted a similar position on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

THE Seminole went out of White river early on Friday morning last with seven tiers of cotton, destined South, about 1,000 bales—rather a slim trip.

THE Arlington broke her tiller rope in going over the falls, but sustained no further damage. She passed Evansville yesterday at 10:30 A. M., adding very lightly at that port.

THE towboat Little Whale was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, two miles above McKeesport. She was owned by Messrs. Bailey and Whiteman, and was not insured.

THE Wabash was full of floating ice at Terre Haute on Friday, and navigation was almost entirely suspended. It was reported that the Phoenix had to tie up at Mt. Carmel on account of ice.

THERE is a strong manifestation to cut in on rates on cotton south of Memphis. This always proves disastrous. Last year boats that were mixed up in the cutting in barely made expenses.

THE Memphis "Avalanche" of Sunday, says: The Indiana, now on her way to the Ohio, is to receive $1,500 to carry the International Circus, traps, and things from Vicksburg to Louisville.

THE Carrie V. Kountz arrived at New Orleans from Fort Smith, Arkansas, last Tuesday, with 2,088 bales cotton, 1,281 of which she added at the mouth, reshipped at $1 per bale, or but little more than 75c net.

THE first-class steamer Exchange, Captain Shuman, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville, this day. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The clerks are Messrs. Vandergrift and Harbison.

THE Louisville "Ledger" on the situation: Business is positively too dull to be spoken of. No business is doing on the wharf. It is really worse, we are pained to announce, than in the middle of the summer.

THE new City of Portsmouth and Fannie Dugan are having a warm time of it in the Ironton and Huntington trade. The telegraph operator at Portsmouth reports that the City of Portsmouth arrived one minute ahead of the Dugan.

A VERY large stock of coal is now to be found at all depots along the river from Cairo to the Gulf, while prices rule very low at points, so low in fact that dealers complain of short-profits. At New Orleans sales are made to steamers at sixty cents per box.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH B. THOMAS, of Evansville, has sold his interest in the towboat A. L. No. 1, Uncle Buck, all the coal barges, coal dock, and all the floating stock heretofore owned by J. Thomas & Co., to his partner, Captain John H. Morris; price private.

THE Evansville "Journal" says: We are pained to learn of the death of Capt. Standish Peppard, late clerk of the Mollie Ebert, which occurred at his residence near Pittsburgh on Friday last. He was a most excellent gentleman, and universally respected.

THE Evansville Local Inspectors have inspected for the past year fifty-five steamboats, with a tonnage measurement of 8,843 45-100 tons; licensed eighty-three captains, forty-six pilots, fifty-two first class engineers, forty-two second class engineers, and thirty-five mates.

THE trade of St. Louis during the past year shows an increase in receipts of cotton, pork, tobacco and a few other articles, but corn is 2,000,000 bushels short of last year, while potatoes and other articles show a falling off. In river business there has been little or nothing of an encouraging character.

THE rivalry between the newsboys of the Hill City has begotten considerable enterprise. Instead of climbing up the side of a boat before she is landed, as they formerly did, the more enterprising now procure skiffs and board the boats while they are rounding to. They have some lively and energetic newspaper venders in Vicksburg.

MEMPHIS.—Ed. Shaw, the successful candidate in the late wharfmaster race, beat by nearly 200 majority the combined forces against him, having received 2,455 votes, against 2,275 for all competitors. The minority vote was scattered as follows: R. W. Lightburn, 2,301; John F. Washington, 511; W. S. Rogers, 314; J. E. Smithers, 149.

THE St. Louis "Republican" says: Capt. Curtis, in his leisure moments is getting together a few statements contradictory to some made in Mark Twain's new book relative to the steamboats, Boreas and Amoranth. Capt. Whittaker, of the Fearless, was on 'Change. His boat is on the way here but the impatient Whit. could not wait on the paddles so he came across the continent.

THE Thompson Dean met with a series of accidents at Louisville Sunday. While taking on some mules, her staging gave way, and the mules went to the drink; she broke her wheel on the wharf-log, and, to keep from drifting, under a gale, against some flatboats below, was compelled to call to her aid a towboat; and after entering the canal, in backing down, she ran against the drawbridge and slightly damaged her texas.

IMPORTS BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

B R Flaum, 14 bds hides; Edw Fox & Co, 50 bbls B W flour; Carnegie, K & Co, 2 cars S iron; F W Jenkins & Bro, 1,600 sks flour; Jos McKay & Co, 40 bbls R Whisky; A Kirkpatrick, 15 doz brooms; Lucy Furnace, 5 cars limestone; J A Thompson, 5 bales tow; Elwood & McC, 279 sks oats; H Schneiback, 55 sks oats; Head, C & Co, 65 sks buckwheat flour; C R Murray, 9 bdls leather; Snebbe Bros, 50 bbls flour, 200 sks do; F W Segmeyer, 100 sks ; S W noar; C T Brown & Co, 60 sks flour; Loh & C, 11 bbls apples; Jas Callery, 1067 g hides; S P Thorn & Co, 25 bxs too, 10 pails do; Jno Wilson, 10 pails do, 1 bx do; J L Lane & Bro, pkgs hdls; O H Allerton, 2 cars hay; L G Grier, 1 do; B Flaum, lot mdse; E H Myers, 70 tcs bellies, 100 tcs h hams; Frunham & H, 19 bags barley; G Barnes, 100 bbls flour; John Wilson, 100 do; A S Gilmore, 16 cads tobacco; Dethridge & Co, 375 pigs lead.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—J Henry Smith, 8 cars 1 stone; Harbaugh, M & Co, 6 do; Model Oil Works, 300 fire brick; J Hippley, 91 sks oats; M Steele & Son, 110 do corn; J Reiley, 3 bbls flour, 28 sks do; J M Hemphill, 1 car staves; Voegtley, Kopp & Co, 150 sks oats; Gilmore & Co., 2 cars wheat; Isabella F Co, 1 do 1 brick; J C Thompson, 175 sks oats; Kennedy, C & Co, 44 bales cotton; A M Harper, 79 do.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway

W Ferguson, 6 bbls flour; Bailey, Farrell & Co, 293 pigs lead; Beckert & Gerwig, 100 bags feed, 200 sks oats; Paine, Ablett & T, 5 bbls lard oil; C Morledge, 7 kegs a butter; J Shipman, 40 sks flour; Allen Kirkpatrick & Co, 20 pails tob; N Y J Ulrich, 5 do; Lin & Cooley, 3 tubs butter; Marshall, Kennedy & Co, 89 bags wheat, 40 bbls apples; S Lindsay & Co, 100 bbls flour; Johnson & Colvin, 50 bxs starch; Crump & Krebs, 8 bbls flour; James M. Peet, 1 car feed.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Vangorder & S, 2 cars potatoes; Voigt, M & Co, 1 do; Chas C Beser & Co, 10 pails tobacco; Johnson & Co. 36 cases do; F Kirker, 2 bbls potatoes; J F Han & Co, 580 bbls flour, 20 paper sks do, 69 bags m feed; Loh & C, 16 bbls d apples, 1 bbl eggs; Brady & Co, 48 g apples; H Rear, 4 bbls eggs; J J Pettit, 7 bbls apples; J Selsey & Co, 30 bags feed; Nation Fun Co, 36 boiler tubes; F Pollard, 2 wd show cases, 2 glass do; C Kittner, 10 ½ bbls l beans; Fairbanks Manf'g Co, 20 b scales; J Alruff, 3 tubs butter; Klein, Logan & Co, 222 bdls pokers; Kirl & Clur, 25 cases mdse; Central Ref, 300 oil bbls; Carnegie, K & Co, 2 bbls ore; S Herbron & Co, 15 do do; Kell & R, 181 sks oats; G J Newell, 50 bbls apples; Voigt, M & Co, 7 do do; 1 do cider; D McMillan, 2 tubs butter; Marshall, K & Co, 463 bags wheat; J & H Fairley, 199 sks corn; B D Moore, 200 oil bbls; T Brady & Co, 33 sks corn; Lemon & W, 70 pkgs furniture; John Rose, 55 bags oats; Head, C & Co, 11 pkgs sundries; J J Pettit, 4 bbls eggs; H J McCracken, 8 bbls do; D McMillen, 7 do do; S Ewart & Co, 50 bxs soap; V, N & Co, 6 bbls d apples; R E Sellers, 10 cases glycerine; Wm Flaccus, 5 rolls leather.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Carnagie, K & Co, 2 cars limestone; Shoenberger, B & Co, 6 do, 10 brick; Pittsburgh Acid Works, 1 do acid; J Irwin & Co, 1 do oil vitriol; H Shepard, 35 sks corn, 14 do oats; B Bremen, 30 do potatoes.

PER WEST VIRGINIA.—Rev. Simpson, 25 bbls apples; John J Pettit, 1 sck 5 bbls apples, 16 jars 1 sck d apples; A B Miles, 1 bx; A Meeker, 1 bx; Watt, Lang & Co, 1 bx; Gater, 33 bbls apples; W G Morris, 10 bbls d apples, 1 bx; W D Cooper & Bro, 1,312 gallons s ware; M F Cassidy, 2 bxs; Jesse Bidwell, 1 pow, 39 bbls apples; Chess, Smyth & Co, 16 bales hay; J B Floyd & Co, 43 sks oats; Dr Todd, 12 bbls apples.

PER GENEVA.—A S Carlile, 1 calf; Wise & Dorsey, 8 head cattle, 3 do sheep; E Fox & Co, 20 bbls apples; I Millar & son, 12 bbls apples; steamer Alice Brown, 2 ps timber; owner, half bbl whisky; Chess, Smyth & Co, 92 sks oats.

PER STEAMER E BENNETT.—Gill & Bro, 1 bx; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 1 bdl sks; Spencer & McKay, 10 e kegs; Geo Paul, 1 pkg.

PER STEAMER ELECTOR.—A S Carlile, 90 sks oats, 4 bxs mdse, 12 bales hay, 10 bbls whisky; W Ray, 3 bbls apples; J Rosell, 5 bbls whisky; Fahnestock & Co, 26 bxs glass; Lindsay, S & Co, 50 do; Johnson & Colvin, 20 do; J N Scott, 3 bbls eggs, 2 do apples; W Burt, 9 pkgs; J H Anderson, 5 head cattle; M W Rankin, 10 bbls apples, 10 jars butter; Pollock, 4 head cattle, 8 head hogs, 4 pkgs, 25 sheep; W Lippincott 140 sheep; W Cage, 11 pkgs produce; J W Adams, 10 bbls apples, 8 pkgs; J Powell, 13 bbls apples; owner, 4 tubs butter, 9 pkgs produce; J J Pettit, 3 do butter, 3 do poultry, 1 do beans; J & E Sterling, 114 sks oats, 75 do corn, 2 do eggs, 2 do apples; Watt, Lang & Co, 5 bbls do; Johnson & Colvin, 4 e cans; Mutual Glass Co, 52 bxs glass; J W Hill, 54 bbls apples; L Smith, 2 do whisky; Spencer & McK, 7 ale kegs.

Matamoras.

PER STEAMER J. E. RANKIN.—E. Fox & Co, 1 box eggs, 100 bxs; R McConnell, 103 bbls apples; H Thiel, 2 pkgs; D Dennison, 2 do; McCullough, Smith & Co, 1,160 bags rags; H Meek, 170 sks barley; Mills & Co, 50 pcs pipe, 30 c tops; W Price, 2 horses; J A Porter, 6 cattle, 3 baskets eggs; M Walter, 2 do; W Cochran, 3 tubs eggs; J Graham, 6 pkgs produce; Arbuckles & Co, 11 bbls beans, 7 do tobacco; E Muir & Co, 68 bxs cheese; Dilworth & Bro, 35 do; M Steel & Co, 10 do; E Moye & Co, 10 pkgs butter; D McMillan, 23 bbls apples; J & W Farley, 207 sks oats, 190 do wheat, 26 do rye, 67 do corn, 19 do buckwheat, 26 do oats, 3 do butter; P Duff & Son, 1 pkg butter; W H Lemon, 4 pkgs furniture; B D Flore, 289 new oil bbls; Wilson & Bro, 14 bbls d apples, 1 do beans; Harris & Shetel, 2 bbls d apples; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 4 pkgs produce; F Shield, 59 bags oats; McKeon, 24 pkgs potatoes; Cunningham & Johnson, 30 cases onions, 13 bales wool.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	34	J Reamer, m	7
J W Porter, m	5	Byers, McC & Co	1
Lewis, O & P, m	8	Lewis, B, D & Co, m	4
Total			58

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	1	Jones & Laughlin, m	2
Nimick & C, b	3		
Total			6

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.
J Reamer	2

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Zug & Co, m	2	Wilson, G & Co, o	5
Phillips & Co, m	1	Reese, G & W, o	2
Byers, McC & Co, m	3	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	15
Lloyd & B	3	Caughey & H, o	3
Zug & Co, o	2	Isabella F Co, o	2
Rogers & B, o	1	Lewis, B, D & Co, o	3
Total			42

Coal Received per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Sable Coal Co	34	Vesta O W	1
H M Hoffman	2	Keystone Br Co	1
Braum & Wagner	3	A V R R	2
Total			43

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE.

Complete Stock.

Housekeeping Goods

Bought for Cash before the late advance, when prices were the lowest and selling at our usual small profits, making them Sterling Bargains.

Table Linens.

Double and Single Damask and Dice, Turkey Red Dice and Damask.

LINEN TOWELS,

All sizes, Double and Single Damask, Huck, &c., White and Colored Borders.

LINEN TOWELING,

By the yard, in variety. Also, RUSSIA and AMERICAN CRASHES.

SHEETINGS,

All widths, Bleached and Unbleached and Pillow Casing, 4-4 Sheeting, 8 1-3c, good and heavy.

SHEETING MUSLINS,

Soft and Cambric Finish, for Shirting and Ladies' and Children's Underwear and Skirts, yard wide, soft finish, extra quality, 12½c.

BED QUILTS,

Marseilles, Toilet, Honey Comb and Jacquard, White and Colored and Bordered.

SHIRT FRONTS

Plain and Embroidered, all size Plaits.

PRINTS,

New Styles Medium and Light and Dark Prints, excellent Cloths, 7 and 8 1-3c.

165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

FREEHOLD
Bank and Building
ASSOCIATION,
No. 68 Smithfield St.,

Between Fourth Avenue and Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL	$200,000.
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE	500,000.

DEPOSITORS SECURED

BY ACT OF THE

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds, or other good Securities.

Married Women and persons under age, by the charter, can deposit money in their own name, and their money cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evening from 7 to 9. Directors meet daily at 12 M.

OFFICERS OF BANK.

President—EDWARD HOUSE.

Vice Presidents—ADAM JACOBS and JACOB F SLAGLE.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD HOUSE,	ROBERT W. MACKEY,
THOMAS STEEL,	JARED M. BRUSH,
WM. PHILLIPS,	S. S. BOGGS,
	JOHN PAUL.

Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL.

Cashier—JAMES P. SPEER.

Solicitors—FRED. M. MAGEE, T. S. BIGELOW.

TThs 3p

PENN BANK,
118 Wood St., Pittsburgh.
Capital - $250,000.

Bank of Discount, Deposit and Savings.
Deposits received of $1 00 and upward.
Six per Cent. paid on Time Deposits.
Special attention given to collections and correspondence.

JAMES H. HOPKINS, President.
FRANK RAHM, D. W. C. CARROLL, Vice Presidents.
JACOB H. WALTER, Treasurer.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN, Secretary.
W. N. RIDDLE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. Bingham,	Sam'l Severance,
Daniel Hugus,	Jas. Herdman,
F. B. Laughlin,	Geo. C. Davis,
F. L. Ihmsen,	David Z. Brickell,
Phillip Reymer,	Alfred H. Logan,
John S. Slagle,	Thos. Hare.

TThs

Allegheny Savings Bank,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

ORGANIZED IN 1845.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

J. L. GRAHAM .... President.
JOHN W. RIDDLE .... Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

James L. Graham,	David De Haven,
Alex. Moore,	Andrew Ackley,
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Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted at current rates of exchange. Interest allowed on time deposits.

TThs

ROOFING:

ROOFING!

Gravel Roofing

Applied Promptly either in City or County

Roofing Materials

Of all kinds always on hand and for Sale.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.

Wm. B. Lupton & Co., 354 Penn Ave.,

PITTSBURGH, PA. (opposite Fort Wayne Depot).

Hugh Woodside,

ROOFER AND DEALER IN

SLATE!

Office, 370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

AIKEN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

NORTHAMPTON, VERMONT and PEACH BOTTOM ROOFING

SLATE

Also, Slating Nails and Felt,
Corner Eleventh and Liberty Streets,
Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

REFINERS OF

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

AND DEALERS IN

LUBRICATING OILS,

Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.

Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

WARING BROTHERS,

Successors to Waring & King,
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
37 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia Address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 30 Walnut Street.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL. R. WATSON.

Phoenix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.
MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,
Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

DRY GOODS:

WM. SEMPLE.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

8 1-3c, Good Dark Dress Goods.

10c, Stripe Dress Goods.

12 1-2c, New and Desirable Dress Goods, in assortment.

12 1-2c, Barred Flannels, New Styles.

12 1-2c, Kentucky Jeans, good goods.

18 3-4c, Beautiful New Dress Goods, in variety.

18 3-4c, Heavy Gray Twilled Flannel.

20c, Choice Dress Goods.

20c, Extra Quality Country Barred Flannel.

25c, Black and Colored Poplins, extra cheap.

25c, Stripe, Plaid and Plain Dress Goods, superior bargains.

30c, Very Superior Quality, Black and Colored Poplins.

37 1-2c, Cassimeres, for Men and Boys' Wear.

50c, Ladies' Skirts, new and very handsome.

70c, Black Waterproof.

75c, Extra Quality, Black and Gold.

80c, Beautiful Brown Waterproof.

165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Allegheny National Bank,

OF PITTSBURGH,

No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

Capital Stock, $500,000.

J. W. COOK .... President.
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CENTRAL BANK,

No. 35 Bank Block, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL .... $100,000.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

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Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET,

(CORNER SECOND).

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and others solicited.

We promise careful attention to all Business entrusted to us.

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206 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Assets January 1, 1873, - $961,031 10
Capital Represented, over $5,500,000 00

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., also on Saturday Evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received in sums of One Dollar and upwards. Six per cent. interest paid on time deposits, which can be drawn without previous notice.

Drafts issued on all the principal cities of Europe, and collections promptly made.

Directors.

A. Wiese,	George Aber,
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Jacob Kopp,	Damas Lutz,
Joseph Lantner,	C. W. Anschutz,
	Theo. F. Straub,

A. WIESE, President.
L. WALTER, Vice President.
JOS. STRATMAN, Cashier.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,

No. 110 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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John Kelly,	H. Darlington,
Peter O'Neil,	Matthew Mawhinney,
George Wilson,	John Kaiser.

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CITY BANK,

Corner Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL .... $100,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired, remitted to Europe. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.

DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
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DIRECTORS:

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Thomas Rourke,	Terrence Campbell,
Patrick Kane,	James Phelan,
James Callery,	H. A. Freyvogle,
Thomas Barnes,	J. S. Adams,
Charles Maginn,	R. J. Grace,
P. Le Gonllon,	

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 SMITHFIELD STREET.

CAPITAL - - - - $200,000.
AUTHORIZED - - $500,000.

President—GEO. H. ANDERSON.
Cashier—JOHN D. FRASER.

Interest paid on time deposits.
Boards meet daily at 11:30 A. M.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1873

CAPITAL $100,000
PRIVILEGE .... $500,000.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securities.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank. Collections and Returns promptly made.

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JOHN SEIFERTH,	G. W. RANKIN,
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President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.

Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

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Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

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Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 38 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DIVIDEND SCRIPT Bought and Sold on Commission.
STOCKS and BONDS Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention given to Investments.

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WM. SEMPLE.

Our Stock Full.
PRICES VERY LOW!

BLACK SILKS,

ALL GRADES, EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES

Fine Dress Goods.

A Splendid Stock, Newest and Most Desirable Fabrics and Colors—some of them at about one-half former prices.

Black Alpacas and Mohairs.

Prime Makes, Superior Finish, at all Prices, and VERY, VERY CHEAP.

PLAIDS, PLAIDS.

Poplin, Serge, Pure Wool and Clan Plaids—a Magnificent Stock, Great Bargains.

Flannels,

Plain, Barred, Plaid and Twilled—All Colors.

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A Large Stock, including BREAKFAST AND SHOULDER SHAWLS.

BLANKETS,

White and Colored—COVERLETS, MITTS and COMFORTABLES, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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Federal Street, Allegheny.

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FROM BELLAIR.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Huntingdon, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY TUESDAY, 6 P. M., on arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from Pittsburgh.

THE STEAMER

ANDES,

CHARLES MUHLEMAM .... Commander.

Will leave as above.

MATAMORAS.

For Wheeling and Matamoras.

REGULAR PACKET.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.
Leaves Matamoras EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 8 A. M.

THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER

JAS. E. RANKIN.

A. CUTLER .... Captain
W. D. COCHRAN .... Clerk

Freight received at all hours by
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

PORTSMOUTH.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg Ironton and Portsmouth.

EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR .... Commander.
W. J. C. ANDERSON .... Clerk.

Will Leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

SATURDAY, January 10—4 P. M.

THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER

R. W. SKILLINGER.

J. T. RUSSELL .... Captain.
C. B. RUSSELL .... Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THIS DAY, January 8—4 P. M., POSITIVELY.

THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER

EXCHANGE.

S. SHUMAN .... Commander.
J. M. VANDERGRIFT .... Clerk.

Will receive Lower Ohio, Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans Freights to reship.

For Freight apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis.

SATURDAY, January 17—4 P. M.

THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT

Rover and Barges,

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
GHRIEST & MACKEY, or
R. O. GRAY, Water street, Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

SATURDAY, January 10.

THE STEAMER

MESSENGER,

M. A. COX .... Captain.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NEW ORLEANS.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburgh and New Orleans.

TUESDAY, January 13—4 P. M.

THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT

Ironsides and Barges,

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight apply to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
GHRIEST & MACKEY, or
R. C. GRAY, 94 Water street, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE

For Queenstown and Liverpool.

Royal Mail Steamers

Sail every THURSDAY and SATURDAY,

From Pier 45, North River, New York.

Rates of Passage:

CABIN—$70, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation.
Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE—To Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30.
PREPAID CERTIFICATES, $32 currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage, at 33 Broadway.

Apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York, or to
WM. BINGHAM, 143 Smithfield street, or
T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street,
THOMAS H. RATIGAN, 47 Smithfield street,
MAX SHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,

THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT

Between New York and Liverpool,

Calling at CORK HARBOR both ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts; Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

OCEANIC	Capt. Bristow.
BALTIC	Capt. Kennedy.
REPUBLIC	Capt. Gleadell.
CELTIC	Capt. Thompson.
ADRIATIC	Capt. Perry.

Passenger Accommodations Unrivaled.
Saloon, $80 Gold; (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold). Steerage, $30, Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32. Drafts in sums to suit.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent, 19 Broadway, N. Y.

MAX SCHAMBERG,
163 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsb

WHO KILLED THEM?

ABEL'S
VERMIN
EXTERMINATOR

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING

Rats, Mice or Roaches.

TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT!

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JAMES IRWIN & CO.

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA.

Office—No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburg

MANUFACTURERS.

To Coal Operators

WE MANUFACTURE AND KEEP IN STOCK

FLAT RAIL,

Punched and Counter Sunk, all sizes.

FLAT RAIL SPIKES,
PIT CAR BOLTS,
NUTS and WASHERS

BEST QUALITY

Assorted Iron!

FOR BLACKSMITHS' USE.

Orders Filled Promptly.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS
91 and 92
WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,

Of Acknowledged SUPERIOR QUALITY, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
Haskins's Patent Double Spiral Pinions
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, 209 Liberty Street.

TOTTEN & CO.
Fulton Foundry,

Cor. Twenty-fourth and Railroad Sts., Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS
Blast Furnace Engines,
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS

SHEARS AND PUNCHES.
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns
ORE PULVERIZERS
OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION.
Mills for Grinding Brick Clay

CASTINGS MADE OUT OF OUR IRON WHEN ORDERED. ROLLS TURNED

MANSFIELD & CO. Pittsburgh Pa.

MANSFIELD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL GRADES

Anti-Friction Metals.

Also Journal Bearings of
DISMAN'S PATENT SILICATED COPPER
The Most Durable Composition now in use for any kind of Machine Boxes or Bearings.

No. 13 SECOND AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PHOENIX ROLL WORKS.
JAMES B. YOUNG & CO.

PATENT SEMI-STEEL, and CAST IRON

CHILL ROLLS.

SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,
Haskin's Patent Double Spiral Pinions,
Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates.

41st, 42d and Valley Railroad, Pittsburgh.

Iron City and Siberian Iron Works.
ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,

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SHEET IRON

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse, No. 108 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works.

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Castings Made to Order.

Prompt attention given to Filling Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Anti Friction Metal. Address

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EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron

Office and Works, Second Avenue,

Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FINE SHEET

O'HARA BOILER WORKS
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Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street

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Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
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Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.

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Pittsburgh Novelty Works,

Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and

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Pittsburgh Bolt Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

MERCHANT BAR IRON,
FISH BARS AND BOLTS

Patent Hot Hammered Bolts and Nuts,

WASHERS, WOOD SCREWS, CARRIAGE, PLOW CAR AND BRIDGE BOLTS, RIVETS AND PATCH BOLTS.

Office, 369 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY

Corner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of on short notice. Having different sized Engines on hand, and finished others, the public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself.

WILLIAM FISHER,
Pike, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

TThs

W. J. HAMMOND.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel

Also, Rolling Mill and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggoting and other purposes. OFFICE AND YARDS, **Cor. Eleventh Street and Duquesne Way,** PITTSBURGH.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Hazard Powder Company's
Sporting and Mining Powder.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and Dealers by KEG OR CAR LOAD,

AT LOW PRICES.

SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.

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No. 15 Seventh street, (late Irwin street), PITTSBURGH

STEAM BOILERS, &C.

Union Boiler and Sheet Iron Works.

SCHAAL, HOEVELER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM BOILERS.
OIL STILLS,

Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Gasometers, Salt Pans,

And all kinds of

Sheet Iron Work.

SPECIALTY:

Blast Furnaces, Pipes, Cellar Doors, Iron Railings and Stairs, Prison Doors, Vaults, &c.

A. V. R. R., between 32d and 33d Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

SEMI-STEEL
ECLIPSE
SAFETY
STEAM
GENERATORS,

2 to 1,000 Horse Power
Stationary, Portable and Marine, Sectional and Self-Cleaning

STEAM BOILERS

AND FITTING OF ALL KINDS.

Eclipse Steam Manufact'ng Co

GENERAL OFFICE:
87 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH PA.

Illustrated Circulars and References furnished on application.

DIAMOND

Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works.
ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,
Manufacturers of PORTABLE and STATIONARY

STEAM ENGINES.

For Oil Wells, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Planing and Rolling Mills. Have on hand and make to order all sizes TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED CYLINDER and LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, HOUSE FRONTS, COLUMNS, WINDOW HEADS and MACHINE CASTINGS of every description. Prompt attention given to Repairing. Office and Works—22 and 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

MANUFACTURERS.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.

LEAD PIPE,

SHEET AND BAR LEAD

MANUFACTURERS.

ALSO,

PIG LEAD, IRON PIPE,
RUBBER HOSE,
HOSE PIPES and SCREWS,
Steam Gauges and Whistles,
GLOBE VALVES,
SAFETY VALVES,
IRON and COPPER SINKS and BATH TUBS,
BRASS and IRON LIFT and FORCE PUMPS,

No. 167 Smithfield Street,

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SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

National Foundry
AND
PIPE WORKS.

The Largest and most complete

PIPE FOUNDRY

In the World.

Capacity, 200 tons Gas and Water Mains daily
Contractors for Erection of Gas and Water Works complete.

Wm. Smith & Sons,

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Orders for all sizes and quantities respectfully solicited.

Hubbard, Lippincott,
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MANUFACTURERS OF

AXES, SAWS and SHOVELS

Emerson's Inserted Toothed Saw.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS and COAL WORKS. Office—At the Works, Dinwiddie street, near Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOLIVAR
UNION FIRE BRICK WORKS.
REESE, HAMMOND & CO.,

Manufacturers of the best quality of

BOLIVAR BRICK.

Capacity of Works, 2,000,000 Per Annum.

Works—at Bolivar, Westmoreland county.
Office and Warehouse—No. 371 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
Orders filled promptly.

Wayne Iron and Steel Works.

BROWN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WAYNE AND "U. S." BRANDS OF

IRON AND STEEL

Office and Works—COR. TENTH STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY, (near Union Depot), PITTSBURGH, PA.

Anchor Nail and Tack Works
CHESS, SMYTH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

113 Water Street and 146 First Avenue,

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ATLAS WORKS,

Twenty-Eighth Street,

Founders and Machinists,

IN

Heavy Work, Steam Engines.

THOS. R. MILLER, President.

Carnegie, Kloman & Co.
THE UNION IRON MILLS

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MANUFACTURERS OF

BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

Girders, Channel Irons, Angles, Plates, Axles, Fest Iron, Splice Bars, Merchant Bar, Forgings, &c.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, PITTSBURGH.

Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.
Western Office, No. 211 Washington ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Western Office, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago.
Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.

STEAM ENGINES
FOR SALE,

Of the following dimensions: 16x30, 15x18, 14x30, 12x24, 10x18, 10x22, 9x14, 8x24, 8x12.

Also prepared to furnish to order ENGINES OF ALL SIZES.

Particular attention paid to WINDING and HOISTING ENGINES and FIXTURES FOR COAL WORKS, Rolling Mill and Blast Furnace Castings, Hand Wheels, Pulleys, Grate Bars, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c.

T. CARLIN,

Fourth Ward Foundry and Engine Works,
186, 188 and 190 Lacock, and 37 and 39 Sandusky Streets, ALLEGHENY.

TThs

CITY MATTERS.

Week of Prayer—Fifth Day.

The following is the programme laid down by the Evangelical Alliance for this day: Prayer for Nations—For peace among men; for public virtue and righteousness; for the banishment of intemperance, dishonesty, infidelity and superstition; and for the diffusion of pure and Christian literature.—Is. 60; 17, 18.

The Poultry Fair.

A large number of additions were made yesterday to the poultry on exhibition at the Poultry Fair in old City Hall. The collection of dogs was also made somewhat larger. There are a number of black and tan and skye terriers and several very fine setters and pointers. Mr. Mather arrived with his collection of trout and placed them on exhibition in the afternoon.

The Government Site.

Yesterday the Board of Viewers appointed to appraise the properties proposed for a site for the new government buildings, held another meeting in the United States Court-room. The views of a large number of the owners of the property included in the Sixth avenue site were heard. The Board will meet again to-morrow, when the Seventh avenue and Smithfield street site will be inquired into.

A Towboat Burned.

On Tuesday evening the towboat Little Whale was totally destroyed by fire at the Alliquippa Coal Works wharf, above McKeesport. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it caught near the pilot house. Mr. James Wrightman first discovered the flames, and, awakening the crew, they had barely time to escape from the burning boat. The boat was owned by Bailey, Wightman & Co., and was valued at $6,000. There was no insurance upon her.

Bank Directors Elected.

Elections for directors have been held and resulted as below in the banks named:

Hoboken Bank—W. A. Reed, Paul H. Hacke, Jacob Rush, S. H. Nesbit, R Robinson, William Freeman, R. M. Leonard.

Allegheny Real Estate Bank—John Dean, John Megraw, James McNaughter, Hugh McNeill, Robert Taggart, Alex. Patterson, Addison Lysle, James Morgan and Edward Groetzinger.

Agricultural Society Election.

The annual election for officers and managers of the Allegheny County Agricultural and Mechanical Society for the ensuing year, was held yesterday, and resulted in the re-election of the same gentlemen who have held the positions during the past year, as follows: Officers—President, James Kelley; Recording Secretary, George I. Whitney; Corresponding Secretary, John E Parke; Treasurer, W. W. Patrick; Librarian, John S. Roob; Managers, James B. Lyon, James Rees, James Hall, Henry Chalfant, Wm. A Reed, John Campbell, Alex. Speer, Joseph Loughrey, and Wm. A. Herron.

The Seventh Ward (Allegheny) Contest.

The committee appointed by the Allegheny City Councils to examine into the matter of the contested election in the Seventh ward, have concluded their labors. It appears that by an error the Mayor's proclamation called for the election of three members, while two is the proper number. The committee, the City Solicitor being present, threw out all the ballots having three names and counted the remaining ones. It was found that William Eberhardt had 125 votes, C. C. Hax 161, and Anton Schmidt 112. The two first named gentlemen were, therefore, decided legally elected, and will be sworn in at the next meeting.

Strange Disappearance.

On Christmas day, 1873, Henry Wilkins, a resident of the Thirty-third ward (Temperanceville), left his home between one and two o'clock P. M., with the intention of visiting his brother Joseph, who resides on Mulberry alley, near Forty-ninth street. Since that time he has not been heard from by his friends. It appears that he did not visit his brother's house at all. He had with him but two dollars in money, and money is due him at the Clinton iron mill, where he was employed. His absence is unaccountable, and the friends of Mr. Wilkins know of no reason for it. He is a sober and industrious man, and has a wife and five children, the last one having been born three days after the father's disappearance. Mr. Wilkins is marked by small-pox.

Fire at Zug & Co.'s Mill.

Shortly before two o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in one of the buildings of the Sable Iron Works, wherein the puddling furnaces are located. Instead of pulling the nearest alarm box the watchman ran to the Niagara Engine house and notice to the department was given from thence. This caused some little delay in the arrival of the engines at the proper place, but the firemen did effective work, and within an hour the flames were subdued. The fire consumed about seventy-five feet of one side of the building before it was extinguished. A lot of coal caught fire, but the flames were readily put out before doing any particular damage to it. The total loss will probably be about $1,000, and is fully covered by insurance. There is no stoppage of the works.

Distressing Occurrence

A little child, daughter of Mr. James M. Hartzell, died at five o'clock last evening, at the parents' residence in the Thirty-third ward, under most distressing circumstances. She got hold of a vial of medicine being used by her grand-mother, Mrs. Hawk, and at several intervals partook of the contents until all was gone. The family were below stairs, and the little one had gone to an upper room and obtained the vial without the knowledge of any one. When she had drained the contents she told her grandma that she had taken all of her medicine. Mrs. Hawk was alarmed, and noticing the flushed appearance of the child, had a physician summoned at once. Everything possible was done, and poor little Eva died soon after. She was a bright, intelligent girl, and in their most distressing bereavement the parents have the sympathy of many friends.

Meeting of Mexican Veterans.

The largest meeting yet held by the veterans of the Mexican war residing in and near the city, was that of last evening at old City Hall. Esquire Wm. H. Barker presided, and Captain William Kennedy acted as secretary. A number of letters were read from parties endorsing the action being taken toward obtaining aid from the National Government for the survivors of the Mexican war, and information was given that no passes could be expected by those who wish to visit Washington City. The names of those who intended taking the trip on the 12th were solicited, and a number announced themselves. The meeting adjourned to meet again on Friday next.

It is the intention of veterans from all parts of the country to meet in Washington on the 15th, when Congress will be petitioned.

To day is the anniversary of the departure from this city of the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers for Mexico.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

There was a magnificent audience at the Opera House last evening to witness the third presentation of "Article 47," and Miss Clara Morris' vivid and powerful personation of Mlle. Cora. Nothing like it—nothing approaching the startling reality of the assumed character—was, we venture to say, ever seen here before. Miss Morris grows in favor and attracts larger and more cultivated audiences as her fame extends. Though comparatively young in years and in her profession, she has already attained an enviable prominence among American actresses; yet she bears her honors modestly and seems to be devotedly engaged in the study of art for its own sake.

"Article 47" will be repeated to-night. It will be a wise precaution for all who are particular about seats to engage them at the box office, which remains open during the day.

Library Hall.

The musical event of the present week will be the matinee concert at Library Hall on Saturday afternoon. The hour of beginning (4 o'clock) is chosen in order to insure the reaching of the evening trains for the suburbs, and at the same time to allow residents of the city to take tea at the usual hour. It will be a disappointment to the manager of this new enterprise, if this part of his arrangement does not prove popular.

The musical attractions offered we noticed at length yesterday. The performers are well and favorably known here, with the exception of Miss Luckhardt. Of this lady, "Watson's Art Journal," the highest critical authority in the country, speaking of her recent appearance in New York, says: "A very large audience was present, and the concert was a delightful one in every respect. Miss Luckhardt played two piano solos, and made a deserved sensation. She played admirably. Her touch is fine and delicate, and her execution is brilliant, rapid, sure and finely articulated; she also possesses refined taste and much feeling and sentiment. She is, in point of fact, a most accomplished pianist, and one whose equal and intelligent playing must always delight a critical audience."

Trimble's Varieties.

The performances at this theater yesterday, were both of excellent character, and largely attended. The Clair sisters and others appear in an entirely new programme.

Masonic Hall.

We are please to note that the audiences attracted by Healy and Cohan's Hibernian Company are large and enthusiastic. The programme is exceedly good but the fun which surrounds the whole, filling up the empty places and showing out the real rollicking characteristics of the Irish race, is better still. Besides all this, Miss Marie Pointer is a first class vocalist; John Hicks played the bagpipes so well last evening, that he had four successive encores, and the other members of the company are good in their respective parts. The children will not forget the Saturday matinee (price of admission ten cents), and the grown people will take care of the regular nightly entertainments. The performance this evening is for the benefit of Father Tracy, of St. Bridget's church.

ROSS AND KENNEDY.

Hearing in the Larceny Case—The Accused Dismissed on a Technicality—New Informations Made—Spat Between Messrs. McCarthy and Swoope.

John Ross and W. H. Kennedy, of the Water Commission, appeared before Acting Mayor Butler, yesterday afternoon, for a hearing on the charge of larceny preferred by Mr. W. C. McCarthy, a member of the Water Committee. The property in controversy is two books belonging to the late Water Commission. H. B. Swoope, J. F. Slagle and Thomas M. Marshall appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Seibert and Mr. Laufman were first examined, and their testimony went to show that the book offered in evidence belonged to the city of Pittsburgh, and had been in the custody of the Water Commission. Clerk Morrow was then called to prove that an ordinance had been passed transferring all books and other property of the Water Commission to the Water Committee, but his testimony was objected to by defendants' counsel because the taking occurred before the passage of the ordinance. This seemed to block the case of the prosecution, and Mr. Swoope asked for the discharge of the defendants because the property had been laid as that of the Water Committee, whereas it belonged to the city, according to the testimony offered. The information was also defective in not setting forth the value of the property alleged to have been taken.

Alderman Butler promptly discharged the defendants, the informations being fatally defective. They were both held to bail, in $2,000 each, upon new informations—one charging conspiracy to defraud the city of the use of three books, and the other charging the larceny of two books, the property of the city of Pittsburgh, and of great value. On these charges a hearing will be had on Monday next.

When Mr. McCarthy was passing by where Mr. Swoope and Mr. Marshall were seated, Mr. McCarthy remarked, "that was not right, and you know it"—meaning the way in which the case had been decided.

Mr. Marshall—I think it perfectly right.

Mr. McCarthy—I will make new informations.

Mr. Swoope—You can make a hundred, if you wish.

Mr. McCarthy—This thing of rogues bluffing honest men is about played out.

Mr. Swoope (rising and shaking his fist at McCarthy)—Do you call me a rogue, sir. If you do, I'll —

Mr. McCarthy—I do not say you are a rogue; but I say that this thing of rogues bluffing honest men—

Alderman Butler had rapped loudly with his gavel and called vociferously upon the police to preserve order; but no one interfered between the United States Attorney and the City Father, who still maintained threatening attitudes—McCarthy remarking that neither Swoope nor his underlings could frighten him, and the rencontre winding up with the exchange of the epithets "puppy," "dirty dog," etc. The episode was a very exciting one, and the spectators were surprised to see Mr. Swoope (who is unable to walk from long-continued sickness,) attempt to engage at fisticuffs. It was well, however, that the parties did not come to blows.

EXECUTIVE PARDONS.

List of Pardons Granted in Allegheny and Other Western Counties.

Accompanying the message of Governor Hartranft, is the pardon report for the year ending November 30th, 1873. The whole number of pardons granted up to that date was forty-five, showing a very large decrease over previous years. The whole number of pardons granted from 1781 to 1872—the close of Governor Geary's term—was 11,968, or a yearly average of 146. The yearly average of Governor Curtin was 127, and that of Governor Geary 71. It will be seen that Governor Hartranft, during his first year, has granted but two-thirds the average of Governor Geary. Following are the cases from Allegheny and other western counties:

Thomas Dunn. Obscene libel. November 9, 1872. Sentence, eight months in the Allegheny workhouse. Pardoned March 27, 1873.

Recommended by Hon. Miles S. Humphreys, Hon. J. W. Ballentine, E. A. Montooth, A. L. Pearson, W. D. Moore, Esq, M. Swartzwelder, Esq, and over one hundred other citizens of Allegheny county, including a number of the members of the bar and county officers.

Reasons; He is an illiterate man, and the offence committed while under the influence of liquor, the obscene piece of printing being furnished him while in that state; by occupation a teamster, with a wife and two children depending solely upon him for support.

Mack Dixon. Westmoreland county. Aggravated assault and battery. February 11, 1873. Sentence, six months in the county jail. Pardoned April 12.

Recommended by Hon. M. P. McClanahan, Associate Judge; by the County Commissioners, Hugh Ryan and others; by Alexander Kilgore, Esq., High Sheriff; John Gross, Esq., clerk, and all the county officers; James E. Clarke, A. A. Stewart, H D Foster, and almost the entire bar of said county; J. R. McAffee, Esq., J C. Snodgrass, and a large majority of the respectable and substantial citizens of Greensburg.

Reasons:—He is only seventeen years of age, and had, before the offense, an excellent character; the great affliction of a very respectable father and worthy sisters, and with the punishment already suffered, a proper subject for Executive clemency.

John Graham. Allegheny county. Receiving stolen goods. December 14, 1872. Sentence, one year in the Allegheny county Workhouse. Pardoned April 24, 1873.

Recommended by Hons. James L Graham and M. S. Humphreys, of the Senate of Pennsylvania; Hon. H. H. M'Cormick, Hon. Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. Phillips; Thos. M. Bayne, Esq., district attorney; W. C. Moreland, attorney for the prosecutors.

Reason—The ends of public justice have been subserved by the punishment inflicted, and his pardon an act of charity on account of the serious distress of his family, helpless by reason of his imprisonment.

Harry Redpath. Allegheny county. Fornication and Bastardy. April 5, 1873. Sentenced *pro forma*. Pardoned May 19th.

Recommended by John H. Stewart, H. B Swope, Esq., Jared M. Brush, Thos. H. Bigelow, Hon. H. H. M'Cormick, Thomas Steele, and many others, including A. W. Smith, warden of the Allegheny county jail.

Reasons:—The said Redpath is a mere youth of only sixteen years of age, of good reputation; that there were good reasons to believe him innocent of the crime charged; and that the prosecutrix is of such character as to be unworthy of belief, and was probably the seductress of the boy. Also, uniform good conduct while in prison.

Washington Isett, Blair county. Rape. Sentence, February 8, 1868, seven years and nine months in the Western Penitentiary. Pardoned June 20th, 1873.

Reasons:—Certificate of the late Hon. George Taylor President Judge of the Twenty-fourth judicial district, that he learned from one of the jurors who convicted the said Isett, that the verdict was arrived at by casting lots, and therefore he should be pardoned; certificate of the Hon. John Dean, (then District Attorney) now President Judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial District, that he was informed by two of the jurors who tried the said Isett, that after being out many hours and having failed to agree, they cast lots and thus determined their verdict, and that it was a case demanding Executive interference.

Charles W. Wright. Blair county. Murder of the Second Degree. Sentence, January 27, 1872, five years and six months in the Western Penitentiary. Pardoned June 27, 1873.

Recommended by Hon. George W. Patton and Hon. Joseph Irwin, Associate Judges of Blair county; by Thomas F. Donelly, Samuel Black, A. K. Bassier, and six others of the jury convicting him; by Hon. John A. Lemon, B. L. Hewit, Esq, G. C. Statler, H. B. Huff, Esq, and many other citizens of Blair county; by His Excellency Conrad Baker, Governor of the State of Indiana, Samuel S. Blair, Esq, and Hon. Milton Speer; by J. C. Richards, M. D., W. H. Boyle, M. D., John Montgomery, M. D., Wm. S. Stenger, Esq., Thad. M. Mahon, T. B. Kennedy, Jacob Heyser, F. S. Stumbaugh, Hastings Gehr, James L Scott, Hon. John McD. Sharpe, Hon. John Stewart, Wm. McLellan, Esq, and many other prominent citizens of Franklin county.

Reasons:—The excellent character borne by the prisoner before the unfortunate occurrence took place, his exemplary conduct since his confinement, and sincere sorrow for his offense; because he was the support, to a great extent, of a widowed mother of great respectability and devoted piety; Hon. James A. Logan's certificate that there were mitigating circumstances about the case, and that he did not interpose any objections to the exercise of Executive clemency in this case; the rapidly failing health of his mother, and that his further confinement may be the cause of her death.

John Jones. Allegheny county. Larceny. Sentence, September 6, 1862, one year and eight months in the Western Penitentiary. Pardoned July 1, 1873.

Recommended by Wm Phillips, Esq, Thomas S. Bigelow, Esq, Hons. Miles S. Humphreys, James L. Graham, George H. Anderson, S. J. Wainwright; H. H. McCormick, Hyde K. Sample, J. W. Ballantine, J. D. Ramsey, Senators and Members of the House of Representatives; Thomas M. Bayne, Esq, District Attorney, and others.

Reasons:—Former good character; a wife and two small children depending upon the charities of friends during his imprisonment; the punishment already inflicted sufficient.

James Harris. Mercer county. Assault and battery. Sentence January 11, 1873, one year in the Mercer county jail. Pardoned July 2, 1873.

Recommended by S. H. Miller, Esq, S. B. Stephenson, R. C. McClure, Esq., Sheriff; Samuel Orwig, John P. Hosgland, George Tanner, William Jack; W. A. McCormick, District Attorney; Samuel North, Esq, and others; County Commissioner J. G. White, Esq.; A. A. Blakeslee, physician to the jail.

Reasons:—Prisoner afflicted with chronic asthma, and further confinement endangering his life; trivial character of the offense.

William J. Robinson. Allegheny county. Aggravated assault and battery. Sentence, October 28, 1871, two years in the Western Penitentiary. Pardoned July 10, 1873.

Reasons:—Pardon recommended by Joseph F. Minick, and nine others, of the jurors who tried him; affidavit of David Jones that he was the guilty party instead of Robinson; affidavit of John B. Hagan and Daniel Gallagher to the same effect; A. L. Pearson, Esq, District Attorney, certifies that he now believes Robinson did not strike the blow; good conduct while in prison.

William C. Cravenor. Allegheny county. Burglary. Sentence, January 29, 1872, two years in the Allegheny Workhouse. Pardoned July 29, 1873.

Recommended by Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor of Pittsburgh; A. M. Brown, James A. Ross; by the prosecutor, Wm. Berry; by the Hon. James P. Sterrett, President Judge of the Fifth judicial district.

Reasons:—The articles taken were of little value; Cravenor was under the influence of liquor at the time; peaceful and obedient conduct in prison, and evidences of reform.

James R. Hutton. Washington county. Forgery. Sentence, December 10, 1872, four years and nine months in the Western Penitentiary. Pardoned August 12, 1873.

Recommended by Hon. George V. Lawrence, Hon. Thomas J. Bigham, Hon. R. W. Mackey, Russell Errett, Esq., James P. White, Esq. B. B. Coursin, M. D. Wood, J. A. M'Cready, Andrew Craighead, John M'Donough, Alexander Calhoun and many others.

Reasons:—He has made restitution and has been sufficiently punished; he has a wife and five small children, who are in destitute circumstances and need his support; previous good character.

S. H Milliken. Allegheny county. Disorderly conduct. Committed July 24, 1873, by James H. Berry, a justice of the peace, to the Allegheny Workhouse for forty-five days. Pardoned August 14, 1873.

Reasons:—Petition of James H. Berry, committing magistrate, setting forth that it was Milliken's first offense, that he had served with great credit in the Union army to suppress the late rebellion, and his business going to ruin without his personal supervision, and that no good either to Milliken or the public will accrue by keeping him any longer in confinement.

Stephen Rush. Erie county. Assault and battery with intent to kill. Sentence, February 5, 1873, one year in the county jail. Pardoned September 5, 1873.

Recommended by Hon. John P. Vincent, additional law judge of the Sixth judicial district, and associate judges, Hon. A. A. Craig and Hon. William Benson, and by S. M. Brainard, Esq., district attorney, Hon. Isaac B. Gara, and many other citizens of Erie county.

Reasons:—The condition of the said Rush's health is such, that any further confinement will be exceedingly dangerous to his life, being afflicted with disease of the heart; the certificate of J. L. Stewart, M. D., physician to the Erie county jail, that Rush is rapidly growing worse, and will early fall a victim to his disease, unless released.

Gottleib Gross. Allegheny county. Assault and battery. Sentence, March 20, 1873, nine months in the Allegheny county workhouse. Pardoned October 17, 1873.

Recommended by Hon. James P. Sterrett, President Judge, and Thomas M. Bayne, Esq., District Attorney; H. H. McCormick, John Robb, E. A. Montooth, and others.

Reason—Under the circumstances of the case the punishment already undergone by the said Gross is sufficient.

DEATH WARRANT.

Nelson E. Wade, Sentenced September 6, 1873, by the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lycoming county, for the murder of Isabella McBride. Warrant issued October 7, 1873. Executed at Williamsport, November 6.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

James S. Elliott was tried for assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, on oath of Grizzela W. Hill. A verdict of not guilty was rendered, and the prosecutrix to pay the costs.

Tony Snyder was convicted of felonious assault and battery, on oath of George Banantine.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Thomas Sinclair, for adultery.

The case of C. W. Provost William Provost, Samuel Stewart, W. C. Stewart and Wright Provost, cross-suits for assault and battery, was taken up, and is now on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Diffenbacher et al.,
John Presting,
John Wilkinson (2),
Mary Ann Gracey,
Amos Sauer,
Thomas Montgomery,
William McMullen et al.,
Con. Brown,
Louis Keib,
James Dillon,
Celia Burnes,
Jennie Gardner,
Henry Blair,
Robert Bauman,
Ida Slair,
Robert Long,
Bridget Byers,
Thomas Sales.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The jury is out in the case of Barton & Keeny vs. Robert Young.

The case of Brisbin Wall vs. James Wall is on trial.

John E Kuhn, on motion of James I. Kuhn, was admitted to practice in the county courts.

In the case of Isaac Stern vs. L Bohn, an action to recover on a book account, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for forty-seven dollars and seventy-one cents.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

135. Schaffer vs. P. V. and C. R. R.
144. Clark vs. Heitz et al.
194. Wilhelm vs. P., V. and C. R. R.
187. Carson vs. Allender.
188. The Commonwealth, for use, vs. Herriott et al.
146. Hulton vs. Robbins & Jenkins.
147. Morton vs. Lewis & Brawdy.
1. Hiles et al. vs. the P. C. and St. Louis Ry Co.
3. Feornly vs. McIntyre.
4. Neil Trustees vs. The P. V. and C. Ry. Co.
5. Freund vs. The Mutual Sick Relief Asso.
8. Squires vs. Totten et al.
9. Cuthbert vs. McGredy.
10. Phillips et al. vs. Natcher et al.
11. Cuthbert vs. Bradley.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Anshutz & Co. vs. Rothwell et al., the jury is out.

Dalzell & Darning vs. Leopold Bauer. Action on a contract for lumber. Jury out.

W. L. Sloan, Esq., was admitted to practice in this court.

The case of Philip Swinderman vs. Peter Bolster, executor of Augustus Willman, is on trial.

Kate C. Roberts et al vs Co-operative Life Insurance Company; on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

128. Land vs. Hunker.
137. McQuillan vs. Ennis et al.
157. Owens vs. Espy et al.
162. Treeple vs. Murphy.
164. Browline vs. Tibbey.
176. Hatch vs. Graver.
185. Voelker vs. Wallace.
187. Stuck vs. Raldauf.
188. McCabe vs. McDermot.
189. Carney vs. Corcoran.
196. Ehlers vs. Sarp.
103. King & Barclay vs. McClurg.

Killed by a Fall of Earth.

On Monday evening, shortly before six o'clock, an accident occurred to Mr. James Hare, a resident of Troy Hill, which resulted in his death on Tuesday evening. Some half a dozen men were at work repairing the water main on Ohio street, which had bursted. The men were in the pit when the embankment gave way, but all escaped save Hare, who was buried nearly up to the neck. Deceased leaves a wife and two children. An inquest was held yesterday, and resulted in a verdict of accidental death.

GRIER'S STATEMENT.

The Document Received by J. H. Bailey, Esq., Receiver of the Nation Trust Company.

Below we give a copy of the statement addressed to Mr. Bailey, receiver of the Nation Trust Company, to which frequent reference has been made within the past few weeks. Mr. Bailey states that some of the allegations therein contained have not been verified, while the truth of others has not yet been examined into. It is also proper to remark that the persons or firms alleged by Grier to have overdrawn their accounts have expressly denied that they have done so, and that some (as Wm. Smith & Sons) claim a balance due them from the bank. Following is the

STATEMENT.

"I understand Mr. Wm. Brickell says he has no paper in the Nation Trust Company, indorsed by him, which is not so, as he never lifted the notes of John Ramsey, of New York city. The night I saw him last, he wanted me to purchase some stock in the bank to enable him to lift the notes, which I did. But after due consideration he concluded to wait till Monday morning. The transfer you will find in the safe, on top of the tin box.

Mr. Wm. Smith's account has been overdrawn for over two years, sometimes as high as $150,000, which the bookkeeper will vouch for. Many a time I have lent him notes to have discounted outside, the proceeds of which were placed to his credit, so that overdrafts wouldn't be noticed. There were also checks held back and not posted. You will find checks in the safe on other banks that were not paid, lifted by us and not charged to him at the time of our suspension. Please have young Mr. Dickson show them to you. To the best of my knowledge, there are a lot of notes I lent to H. Long that were not charged to Smith, among them one of $10,000 belonging to the Consolidated Gas Company, and a lot of Iron paper. Mr. Long has an account of all of these notes, and he will give it to you without fear or favor, as he is a gentleman. I lost many a sleepless night on account of Smith's over-drafts, and told him time and again it would get me into trouble. But he continued to check away, notwithstanding my protest against it, which young Mr. Dickson will vouch for. I also paid eleven thousand dollars for the use of an account that the bank has at the present time for the benefit of Smith. Five thousand of it has never been charged to him. Also several other notes that I cannot think of at the present, as I am nearly crazy over this trouble, which God knows. Have his account thoroughly examined, as I exchanged a great many checks with Long for the benefit of Smith. To the best of my knowledge he owes $30,000 or $40,000.

Mr. F. Ardary's account is overdrawn at the present time about $71,000. A portion of it you will find in the old ledger, which was kept in the other bookkeeper's time. It was overdrawn all the time he was in the employ of the Nation Trust Company. He is the only one that can settle this account, as the book has never been balanced since. The note Mr. Yeager holds of Ardary was discounted for his own benefit to lift another one that came due down town at that time, which he well knows. The bond that was left as collateral security belongs to Mr. Taylor. I trust he (Ardary) will return the bond to him, as he was always a true friend of mine.

I notice in the paper which I saw that Mr. John Ross' account only showed a balance of some $600, when it should have been $230,000. Now I will explain that. Just before the statement, his balance was divided among other accounts that were overdrawn, which Mr. Seidle well knows. He has an account of all the accounts he put it to. I gave Mr. Ross a receipt for all the bonds he gave me, and they were all used for the bank. The proceeds of the notes given with them were placed to our credit with B. K. Jamison & Co, of Philadelphia, as the account current will show. It will also show the checks that were drawn against it, and who they were given to. The notes that Jamison & Co. hold are signed by Mr. Blair, Dickson, Ardary and myself. The Board cannot deny that they did not know where the bonds came from. The firms that used the bank's money mostly, getting most discounts, were Smith, Ardary, Dickson, Stewart & Co., Dickson, Marshall & Co., and M. O'Hara, who got into the bank by overchecking. You will find a judgment of $15,000 entered against him by me. Mr. Cassiday has it, and you can get it from him.

Messrs. Burch & Dickinson, of Indianapolis, owe the bank some. Young Mr. Dickson will give you all the particulars in regard to it. I think it is about $3,000. I gave Henry Long a lot of papers to send to Boston, which I understand Mr. Smith denies. Long knows it.

The $5,000 bonds which L. S. Kauffman has, and upon which he raised $4,000 to run the sectional boilers, belong to Mr. J. W. Taylor. I hope he will lift the note and return them to him. Sell my interest and give it to him as part, if you cannot raise it all at present, as I do not want him to lose one cent by me, as I regretted using them ever since. You thought you could return them in a short time.

John Doyle's $1,000 bond I used through George Whitney, along with one of my own, to raise (money) $2,000 on my note through one of the tight days for the bank; also $10,000 in Park bonds belonging to a lady in Allegheny, through Wm. Smith once before when we were scarce on account of Smith and others' heavy overdrafts. As any of the banks we cleared through can tell you, Smith's overdrafts have been as high as $35,000 a day, which is no wonder we were always hard up. The $7,000 note I returned belongs to Wm. H. Shoenberger. The note of Armstrong, Fawcett & McKelvey for $6,000 was discounted by Head & Brother, Latrobe. They remitted check on us for which is in the safe, so it can be credited to the account of Armstrong, Fawcett & McKelvy, and the check charged to the account of Head & Bro., which will square that and relieve me of the blame.

I gave the New York and Cleveland Coal Company $20,000 in bills receivable, and the German National about $10,000 to square the former account, and a memorandum the German held the time of our trouble. So with notes it will help it very much. Also, the Iron City National Bank holds over $20,000 more as collateral for some of the checks I lifted at the time of our trouble, all of which you will find on a memorandum returned by them when our book was settled. Jake Dickson gave Mr. Ardary some notes at one time to raise money; one of them belonged to Armstrong & Matthew. I think it was made by Reese, Graff & Dull, about $2,000. I don't think his account was charged with them. The bank never had over $550,000 bills receivable, as the statement will show. Please give this your attention. You will find it in weekly statement book. So you have $60,000 more in bills receivable than you thought of. After you get the discount book in shape I am sure it will be all right.

I must say that four or five of our Directors were always overdrawn, as their accounts will show. Turn, if you please, to C. H. Armstrong's account, and you will see he has had no balance for say one and one half years. So he needn't be so hard on me, as he never was a particle of use to the bank, nor is anybody else that don't keep some balance, be it ever so little.

I have two notes in the bank for a little over $2,100 each, which were always endorsed by Dickson, Stewart & Co., to carry my interest in Breee on property, which was equal to theirs, namely, Robert and Thomas, you will also find notes of theirs for nearly the same amount. I let you know this as it may be of some importance to the bank, as there was no article between you and me. But, do not think they would take advantage of me in this trouble.

I return some notes I got from different parties along with this statement, as I did not know I had them till after I had left,

Yours respectfully,

ROBT. J. GRIER.

Christian Forces.

The following is the address of Dr. Murray, delivered before the Ministerial Association last Monday, which was crowded out by a press of matter until this morning. It will be interesting to all Christian workers:

ADDRESS OF DR. MURRAY.

"How can we organize and marshal our forces so as to make them most effective?"

If this question embraced the organization and marshaling of all Christian forces, for a combined assault upon the powers of darkness, under some generally acknowledged leadership, it would open a most interesting field of inquiry; and if it should fail to elicit valuable suggestions in regard to a better understanding, closer union and more effective co-operation on the part of the various divisions of the Church Militant, it might, at least, be useful in showing the miscalculations, the waste of means, the mutual jealousies, the too intense denominationalism, the narrowness and other hindrances to the extension of Christ's kingdom in the earth.

But the question, as I apprehend it, relates to the organization and marshaling of forces in separate churches; in other words, it is a question respecting plans of usefulness to be adopted and recommended by each pastor in the department to which he has been assigned by the Captain of our salvation.

Retaining the military figure, we organize and marshal for protection and aggression. It should be our aim to hold the territory we have taken and make further conquests for the Lord of Hosts.

It was suggested, at the last meeting, that what we need is, not organization but power. We have the army and the munitions of war, but we want the devotion, the courage, the ardor, the confident expectation of success, the determination to have it at all hazzards, which are among the surest presages of victory.

It was, further, suggested that the plan which one captain might find admirably adapted to his command would not answer the requirements of another. David could not fight in Saul's armor. One pastor might proceed to organize and marshal his forces with great effect; and another pastor, proceeding in the same way, under different circumstances, would demonstrate the impracticability of the plan.

These, certainly, are reasonable propositions. So thorough is my conviction of their truthfulness, and so grave the doubts I entertain of my ability to furnish, from my own experience, any suggestions that have not already occurred to the members of this Association, that nothing but a sense of duty overcomes my reluctance to present a paper in relation to the subject.

I.—ORGANIZING.

In organizing our forces, two things are desirable: First, That every member of the church should be a worker. Second, That every worker should have his appropriate work.

It is a lamentable fact that many members of the visible church are not working members. Soldiers of Christ they cannot be called, since they are not willing to fight for His kingdom, or in any way to "endure hardness" for His cause. Some of them, it is to be feared, are no better than camp-followers; the more respectable may be likened to men that pay, willingly or on compulsion, the price of a substitute, but avoid the fatigue of the march and the peril of the field. Now, the obvious duty of the pastor in regard to these is, to insist that every one has a duty to perform; that every man owes personal service to Christ; that the Church is not a place for self-indulgence; and that no amount of self-depreciation on the one hand, or of enthusiastic admiration for the pastor, or commendation of the piety and good works of fellow members on the other, will be accepted as a substitute for personal consecration, and the employment of all one's powers, in the service of Him who tells us by His Apostle, "Ye are not your own: ye are bought with a price."

To assign to every one his appropriate work, is a difficult undertaking. It implies a degree of acquaintanceship with the members, which, in a large church, is not speedily attained. Much information may be gained, however, by pastoral visiting; and this, supplemented by observation in meetings for devotion or business, and by communications from church officers and other persons of intelligence and piety, will facilitate the work. Providential indications from time to time will furnish further assistance. In response to faithful instruction and earnest exhortation from the pulpit, on the general subject of consecration to Christ, men and women will begin to ask: "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"

Some will come to the pastor, and ask: "What is my work? What can I do to further the cause?" And, if there be no special work immediately suggested to the mind, either of inquirer or pastor, the general directions of the scriptures will not be overlooked: "Whatsoever thy hand *findeth* to do, do it with all thy might." "Having then gifts differing according to the grace that is given us; whether prophesy, let us prophesy according to the proportions of faith; or ministry, let us wait on our ministering; or he that teacheth, on teaching; or he that exhorteth, on exhortation; he that giveth, let him do it with simplicity; he that ruleth, with diligence; he that showeth mercy, with cheerfulness."

Our churches, generally, are organized for instruction; for admonition and reproof; for devotional service, public and social; for training the young; for the visitation of the sick, and the relief of the poor. But the question now under consideration implies that some special organization is desirable, in addition, or that present organizations fail to develop freely the working forces of the church. We have witnessed, of late years, the multiplication of functionaries in the form of committees for various purposes; such as, to see that the Sunday schools are supplied with teachers: on introduction—to look after the young strangers coming to the church: on the sick: on employment—to find employment for the needy; on the poor; on meetings; to arrange details of each meeting. Besides these, committees of ladies, to employ Bible readers; and to interest the ladies of the congregation in every form of Christian work especially demanding the sympathy and co-operation of ladies. Such is the plan prepared by Dr. Crosby, of Fourth Avenue Presbyterian church, New York, for a Young People's Christian Association in his own congregation, speaking of which, he says: "The Young People's Christian Association has been a great blessing to us. It has proved the very life center of our church. I thank God constantly for putting it into my heart to form it."

II. MARSHALING THE FORCES.

To marshal, means not only to arrange in suitable order, but to lead as a harbinger—to prepare the way of. It follows, therefore, that, to marshal our forces, the captains must do more than plan; they must lead; they must have the Spirit of Christ themselves; and they must, by instruction, exhortation and example, inspire their brethren with the determination to work, and, if necessary, to suffer for Christ. The distinguished minister whom I have quoted leads his people. Every Tuesday evening he delivers a lecture to Sunday school teachers on the lesson for the ensuing Sunday; every Sunday afternoon he preaches an expository sermon, without manuscript or prepared rhetoric, but a sermon that costs him three days study, "using every help of Hebrew history, geography, archaeology, &c., and much prayer;" every Sunday afternoon, one hour before the church service, he gives a twenty minutes lecture on Scripture geography (as "snappy as he can make it,) using map and blackboard vigorously." These are some of his labors, from which we can infer the earnestness and industry of the man.

It is Walter Scott, I think, who says of Rhoderick Dhu:

"One blast upon his bugle horn
Were worth ten thousand men."

Such is the effect of courage and skill in a leader, inspiring confidence and devotion in his soldiers. What the great captains of the world have been to the armies they marshaled, such men as Paul, Luther, Calvin, Knox and Wesley have been to the "consecrated host of God's elect."

And whether we organize and marshal for the daily routine of Christain protection and aggression, or for extraordinary and long-continued demonstrations against the enemy, the presence, the voice, the yearning for souls, the consuming zeal for Christ, of a faithful, energetic pastor will communicate enthusiasm to the members, and they will rally to his support when he "undertakes great things for Christ, expecting great things from Christ."

"Tarry ye at Jerusalem until ye be endued with power from on high" was the injunction of the Master to his disciples. When we are men "full of faith and of the Holy Ghost" ourselves, we shall organize and marshal the Lord's willing people wisely; and, made effective by his grace, we shall march from victory to victory.

SAD DEATH.

A Prominent Coal Merchant Killed.

Tuesday evening, about eight o'clock, Mr. John Sloan Stewart, a well known coal merchant, and member of the old firm of Dickson, Stewart & Co. left Brinton Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on his way to his home a few rods above. In less than hour afterward he was found in the ditch, on the north side of the track, by the watchman on that section. He was lying with his face in the mud, and his skull had been fractured, evidently by a passing train. He was still breathing, but expired about the time he was carried into the house. Physicians were called, and an examination developed a dislocation of the neck, as well as a fracture of the skull. It was quite apparent that Mr. Stewart, in walking along the track, had been struck by a train running West, and knocked into the gutter. He had no doubt seen the train coming, and was either too late in stepping off, (as the night was very dark and rainy, and he might easily have miscalculated the distance of the headlight,) or he may have slipped and fallen against the engine after he got off the track. He is supposed to have been struck by a freight train which followed the Way Passenger West.

Mr. Stewart was fifty-two years of age, and leaves a family of six children, two of whom are married. He was an excellent business man, and well-known throughout the country. He was an original member of the firm of Dickson, Stewart & Co., the pioneers in the business of shipping coal by railroad. He had just finished an elegant new residence near Brinton, had surrounded himself with the comforts and luxuries of life, and looked forward to a "green old age." His sad death will cause sincere sorrow among a large circle of relatives and friends. Coroner McCallin empannelled a jury yesterday, but adjourned the inquest until this morning at ten o'clock.

Freehold Bank.

The following Board of Trustees have been elected by the Freehold Bank, to serve for the ensuing year: Edward House, Thomas Steel, William Phillips, Jared M. Brush, S. S. Boggs, John Paul and R. W. Mackey.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

ALDERMAN SCHAFFER, of the South Side, yesterday settled a criminal case by the marriage of a couple.

THE iron works of Byers, McCulloch & Co, South Side, commenced running double turn again yesterday.

MAJ. HARTZELL, Mayor's clerk, keeps a register of workhouse cases, which will be handy for reference in case of repeated offenses.

WELSH AND MCCUE, who were arrested on suspicion of being engaged in the rescue of the murderer Slevin, were yesterday committed to jail.

THE telegraph wires were down last night west of Pittsburgh, and no dispatches were received. This will account for the conspicuous absence of Western news in our columns.

MAYOR BLACKMORE states that he will abide by the advice of the City Solicitor as to the question of the municipal election. Consequently no proclamation will be issued for an election next month.

AT TWO o'clock last night the Allegheny river had risen to 24 feet and was still rising at the rate of six inches an hour. The Monongahela stood 21 feet 7 inches and was rising at probably the same rate.

SOME of the residents in the lower part of Allegheny entertain fears that they may be flooded out again by the rise of the river. As yet, however, no damage has been done by the present swelling of the waters.

DR. GEORGE L. MCCOOK, a well known physician of this city, died on Tuesday at Morrison, Illinois. Deceased was a son of the late Dr. George McCook, who died but a few months ago at Steubenville, Ohio. The remains of Dr. McCook will be brought to this city for interment.

A LADY named Miller, who keeps a boarding house a few doors above Twenty first street, South Side, while in the act of pouring out coffee, a few days ago, fainted, and, by falling, precipitated the scalding liquid upon herself. She is in a very dangerous condition at present from the scald.

CAPT. JOHN HUMPHREYS, one of the survivors of the Mexican army, from Cambria county, Pa., calls a meeting of the surviving members of his company, to be held at Summit, on Wednesday next, for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention to be held at Washington, on the 15th inst.

WE ARE pleased to note that Mr. Thomas J. Craig, of the Fourteenth ward, and James McEwen, of the Eleventh ward, have been re elected by their respective school boards as representatives to the Central Board of Education. Both these gentlemen are active and efficient members.

REGISTER GRAY yesterday granted letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Wagner, deceased, to Mrs. Catharine Wagner, wife of the decedent, who filed bonds in the sum of $30,000. The deceased resided at Negley's Run, and left considerable real estate, besides about $15,000 worth of personal property.

ABOUT two o'clock last night as a Frenchman was passing over the suspension bridge leading to Allegheny he thought he heard cries for help arising from the river, and upon being interrogated replied that he saw a man on a log passing down the river. Several persons rushed to the first pier but could not discover any signs of the man or the log.

MORTUARY.

The Vital Statistics of New York City.

There seems to have been a less number of deaths in most of our large cities during the past year than in 1872. We have already shown that in Philadelphia there was a decrease of over three thousand, and now we have the figures before us showing the number of deaths in New York city for the past year to have been 29,059, against 32,647 in 1872. The following table, which we find in the New York *Times*, shows the number who died during the past year, and the causes which produced death:

Consumption	4,148	Inanition	228
Diarrhea	4,165	Erysipelas	206
Pneumonia	2,306	Remittent fever	153
Bronchitis	1,038	Intermittent fever	86
Diptheria	1,130	Intemperance	258
Scarlatina	1,039	Cerebro spinal fever	274
Bright's disease	878	Small-pox	118
Croup	722	Solar heat	34
Convulsions	703	Killed by vehicles in the street	117
Hydrocephalus	678		
Meningitis	675	Killed by falls	256
Premature and preternatural births	664	Burns and scalds	102
		Suffocation	25
Tabes mesenterica	641	Drowning	154
Apoplexy	441	Surgical operations	88
Senile debility	358	Homicides	67
Typhus and typhoid fever	358	Suicides	114
		Executions, Foster and Nixon	2
Measles	298		
Whooping cough	268		

The total deaths are classified as follows:

Zymotic diseases	9,562	Violent deaths	1,169
Constitutional	6,319		
Local	10,130	Total	29,059
Developmental	1,879		

This is a most remarkable and significant fact, that of the 664 deaths from premature and preturnatural births, all were the offsprings of American mothers. The same fact was developed by the statistics of that city in 1872. It is most remarkable, and American women and physicians should know why this fearful mortality should be confined exclusively to children of American mothers. If the cause can be traced to any habit of life, let the fact be made public that the fatal habit may be abandoned, for it is safe to assume that the causes which prove fatal in so many instances, must exist in numerous instances where life is spared, causing physical and mental weakness, deteriorating the race, and entailing untold woes upon posterity.

OHIO NEWS.

Private Dalzell got the "unkindest cut of all" from the veterans of National Home, at Dayton. He wrote to them, proposing to deliver his lecture on "Lying and Stealing," or "Statesmanship," they to charge fifty cents admission, and pay him fifty dollars. The proposition was submitted to a vote of the soldiers on the 3d inst., while on muster; and of the 1,500 men present only ten voted in favor Private Dalzell's lecture.

All letters lost while in course of transmission through the mails are not stolen, by any means. For instance, the Zanesville *Courier* of the 6th inst. says: Mr. R. W. Jones delivered to Col. J. C. Douglass, yesterday, twenty-eight letters, found in an old postal car, which had been condemned more than a year ago. The letters were mailed in 1864, and by some means had slipped into the place where they were found, by the workman at the Baltimore and Ohio shops while tearing the car to pieces.

During the past ten years $260,190 67 have been paid into the Stark county treasury as taxes on railroad property.

Findlay contemplates the erection of several large lime kilns. The large quantities of stone the neighborhood will thus be utilized and lime will be made for shipping.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* speaks of three life prisoners in the penitentiary. One has been there thirty-six years—a man named John Gull sent from Stark county for murder. Another, James Frazier, from Washington county, has been there since 1836, and the third is Horace C. Brooks, sent in 1851 from Cuyahoga county for murder.

The Granges of Ohio will meet at Xenia on the 17th of February.

A young son of Henry D. Daily, of Nimisilla, Summit county, was kicked in the head by a horse, while passing through the stable, on the 2d inst., and died from the injury received on the night of the 4th.

Berea is to have a street railroad running between the village and depot. One-fifth of the capital stock has already been subscribed, and there is a good prospect of the rest being taken in a short time.

Bergh's recent lecture tour through the West has had a marked effect on several of the cities, which are now making special efforts to check cruelty to animals.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, January 7.—Cattle—Receipts, including eleven cars reported to arrive, 544; total for week, 4,828. Market was active at strong yesterday's prices; nearly all good cattle disposed of.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 5,800; total for the week, 19,600. Market slow at ⅛a¼c decline on last week's rate; most stock will be shipped East in first hands.

Hogs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,800; total for the week, 17,500, against 7,800 same time last week. Market slow, buyers holding off; Yorkers, $5 00a5 40; heavy hogs, $5 60a5 75.

Ginger Ale on Draught.
Ginger Ale on Draught.
Ginger Ale on Draught.

A pleasant and refreshing winter beverage that gives a glow and warmth to the entire system unequaled by any other drink. It will relieve a sore throat and cure a cold, and is destined to be the most popular beverage known. We have spared neither pains or expense in the preparation of this article, which is in strict accordance with the most celebrated receipt. Drop in at the COMMERCIAL Drug Store, opposite the Postoffice, and try a glass. "It cheers, but does not inebriate."

MCCLARREN & MCKENNAN.

We are also prepared to sell to drawers of soda water the genuine "*Ext. of Ginger Ale*," from which the above is made.

THE COAL QUESTION.

Mr. Archbold in Reply to Mr. Wagner.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

While reading an article in Saturday's issue of your valuable journal, on the coal question, over the signature of W. W. Wagner, and while reflecting on that gentleman's conduct in the past on the agitation of that question, I was led instinctively to exclaim, "Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel!" Has that gentleman forgotten that he was one of the committee that met at Pittsburgh for the purpose of revising the so-called Screen Bill, previous to the meeting of a committee of the Coal Exchange, to endeavor to effect a compromise; and that even he himself was one of the Miners' Committee that met the operators, to urge the just claims of the bill, on that body? Why didn't we then hear something from him in reference to the evil tendency of the bill? And the contentedness of the miners with their situation? But not a word on these subjects fell from his lips, as scores can testify; but he was equally clamorous with any one of us for the passage of the bill. But if the miners were so contented, and making so much money as he says they were, why was he so anxious to be employed as a paid agitator among them? Did he not proffer to do this work for a *mere pittance?* and the reason he was not employed to that work, was because the men didn't see enough of backbone in him. And this, I am afraid, is the great trouble between Mr. Wagner and the miner's at least.

After the Screen bill became a law, did he not with others get up a circular, in which it was declared to the miners, that the law was not strong enough, and that he ought to be sent to Harrisburg this winter, for the purpose of having it made more binding than it is? How does this comport with his advice to our Legislators to use more wisdom in interfering between capital and labor?

Mr. Wagner says that the miners were working contentedly before the passage of the screen bill, and making from three to five dollars per day. Now both of these assertions are as false as he is unstable. The miners never have been content since the new system of screening was introduced; and this every operator, as well as every miner, knows. And neither could it be expected, while they were conscious of the fact that one fifth of their labor was taken from them without any remuneration. As to the miners making from three to five dollars per day, Mr. W. himself knows (and from experience, too,) that that statement is false. Miners in this section don't make any such amount on an average; and miners and their families have to live on their average income, and not on mere accidental God-sends. But as some of us may not be practical miners, we may be at fault here. If so, we hope that Mr. W. will present us with some facts to convince us of our error.

Mr. W. says the "miners' committee who went to Harrisburg last winter, to engineer the screen bill, compromised with the operators, and agreed to insert and establish an inch and a half screen, thereby virtually acknowledging that the coal passing over said screen alone was merchantable." Now I, being one of that committee, declare this statement to be false in toto, and the twenty-one operators that were at Harrisburg, to oppose the passage of the bill, know it to be false. Our own delegation to Harrisburg last winter know it to be false; the public press, at the time, said that no compromise was made, and the bill, passing in the shape it did, is proof positive that no such compromise was made.

Neither the Protection law, nor the miner's convention has ever dictated, how the operator shall prepare his coal for market. But once he does say how it shall be prepared, the convention claims that its members have a right to dictate at what price they will do the work—and this is all they have ever done.

The "strike inaugurated on the 25th of June," it was the operators and not the miners that caused it. The miners generally were disposed to work on at the old rates, until matters could be settled amicably in accordance with the spirit of the law; but the operators refused to run their mines, unless the miners would waive the right of the law by contract. This the miners positively refused to do. Hence the suspension, or strike. The consequences are known to us all, and the public mind needed not to wait until Mr. W.'s pen called their attention to it. They have been cognizant of the facts from the beginning, for we have done nothing in a corner. All our actions have been open and above board. We are still firm in convictions of the rectitude of our cause, and it surely will be revived again, though enemies may threaten and friends may become false.

GEORGE ARCHBOLD.

Another Letter from Mr. Wagner.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Permit me to make a further statement in relation to the late "miners' strike." I assert that it was an injury to the miners in general, no good results having emanated from it. The gain would have to be very large indeed, to replace the loss sustained by the strike.

I opposed the "demonstration" which took place on the 25th of June last, because there was no call for it. There was nothing to celebrate, and I knew it would be followed by a general suspension of work. That might and could have been avoided by giving the miners a proper understanding of the law which had been passed.

They did not think that to demand the provisions of the bill meant strike. They were led to think that a new order of things would quietly take the place of the old, and were left to think so until they had committed the fatal mistake. It was then too late to recede, and for eleven weeks the railroad miners stood still—a loss of time and money which we never can regain.

During all that time the miners might have been working for *five cents* a bushel, and making from $3 to $4 50 per day. Now I inquire for what was this money thrown away? What has been gained? I answer, *nothing at all*.

But there was another evil connected with the strike, and that was, that those who were willing to go to work were not permitted to do so. This is a matter that should be handled without gloves. The confederation of men to prevent others from working at such terms as they may see proper, has been a crying evil, and some more strenuous measure should be adopted for the protection of men not connected with combinations. We are told that no one was interfered with, but I know better, and I will hereafter produce the proofs. Many things connected with this combination will shortly be developed, and as the question proceeds I hope the press of this city will give the facts to the public. It will only be an act of justice in behalf of a few American citizens, who, throughout the strike, opposed the wild and incendiary notions of those who should have known better. Let the press watch future developments, and the coal question will be solved.

WM. W. WAGNER.

AN IMPORTANT MANUFACTORY.

Reiter & Conley.

In the manufacture of iron, Pittsburgh ranks as the first city in the Union. Surrounded by inexhaustible coal beds and innumerable ore banks with unsurpassed facilities of transportation, it has an easy outlet for its great variety of manufactured goods. By the latter means the host of furnaces in adjoining districts are made accessible, thus giving our business men unexcelled advantages over other cities, and they now challenge the world in some of the leading manufactured articles. Already some of the European countries have acknowledged the Pittsburgh steel equal in quality to that manufactured in England. One of the leading manufactories of Pittsburgh is that of Reiter & Conley, successors to the late James M. Reiter. The business was established by the latter in 1864, and controlled by him up to January 17th, 1873, when he met with an accident on the Allegheny Valley Railroad which caused his death. Since that time it has been conducted by the above named gentlemen, and under their management has proven an entire success. Their facilities for manufacturing are unsurpassed. Using the circular punch, three in number, a machine of their own patent, they are enabled to put out daily to each machine forty sheets ready for the tankage. In the past year they have built 18 tankages each 81 feet in diameter by 24 feet high, making in all a capacity for holding 396,000 barrels of oil. In addition to this they built two iron steamboats for the South American trade, also ten blast furnaces, some of which are in Ohio, and in their trade for the past year have worked up 3,000 tons of iron. They control a capital of over $200,000, and ordinarily employ from 165 to 175 hands, and in spite of the stringency of the money market have kept their full force at work. They are now filling orders daily in their line of manufactured articles, such as rolling mill stacks, iron roofing, copper steam pipe stills, and copper and sheet iron work for steamboats. This manufactory is an enterprise of great importance to the city, and its managers deserve great credit for having accomplished so much.

The Last Chance.

Pratt's great book sale closes for the season, this week, at McIlwaine's auction room.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is connected by street cars with the New York Depot.

Discount for Cash.

R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, will give a liberal discount on all cash sales of China and Queensware, until December 15th.

MARRIED:

SIMPSON—BRAUN—On Wednesday evening, January 7th, by the Rev. Elliott Swift, D. D., in Allegheny city, Pa., W. C SIMPSON, M. D., and Miss MARY R. BRAUN, all of Beaver county, Pa.

DIED:

McCOOK—At Morrison, Illinois, on January 6th, 1874, Dr. GEO. L. McCOOK.

Funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. K. Hart, Esq., THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, January 8, 1874.

LYON—At 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, January 7, 1874, Mrs. REBECCA LYON, in the eighty-seventh year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of John Torrence, 178 Third avenue, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

STEWART—On Tuesday evening, January 6th, 1874, JOHN S. STEWART, SR., aged fifty two years.

Funeral from the Union Depot, on FRIDAY, 9th inst, at 1:20 P. M. Provision has been made for friends wishing to attend the funeral services at his late residence, Turtle Creek, to take the 10:20 A. M. train on Friday morning.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Livingston & Co.,
Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron
CASTINGS,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized.
Light Work our Specialty.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY.
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ASSETS, $6,337,489 83.
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OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

WHEAT AND BARLEY—
No. 1 Spring Wheat and Barley,
In Elevator and to arrive, for sale by
D. WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

STEAMSHIPS:

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

FROM NEW YORK.

JAVA, Wed., Dec. 24	ALGERIA, Wed., Jan. 14
CUBA, Wed., Dec. 31	RUSSIA, Wed., Jan. 21
CALABRIA, Wed., Jan. 7	JAVA, Wed., Jan. 28

And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, or to
JOHN J. McCORMICK,
Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

N. B.—Cabin plans on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD .... Managers.

THE ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON. AMERICA'S OWN ARTISTE,
MISS CLARA MORRIS.
THURSDAY EVENING, January 8, 1874, the Great Society Drama, by Belotti, of
ARTICLE 47.
Mad'lle. Cora........................Miss Clara Morris.
Box Office open from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M. for sale of seats.
Grand Morris Matinee Saturday.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER—
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE..........Lessees and Managers.
H. W. WILLIAMS..............................Stage Manager.
TO-NIGHT—The Great Peter Cannon, Emil Gorouz, Bryant and Williams, KING SARBARO, the Japanese Wonder, &c., &c.
The new drama, called
FAUDEEN RHUE.
Ladies' Matinee on Wednesday and Saturday.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
Miss H. L. D. POTTER
OF NEW YORK,
BY HER FRIENDS IN PITTSBURGH,
Thursday Evening, January 8, 1874,
AT
LIBRARY HALL.

Tickets 50 Cents; to be had at the Book Stores and at the Door. Reserved Seats, 25 Cents extra; to be had at the Book Stores of Messrs. S. A. Clarke & Co and J. R. Weldin & Co. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Readings commence at 8 o'clock.
Select Music by the "Great Western Band."

PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
Overture of Stradella.......................Flotow.
Concert Polka Cornet Obligato...............Grosse.
I. READINGS FROM POPULAR AUTHORS.
II. PERSONATION OF LIVING ORATORS.
(In Five-Minute Lectures.)
1. "Girls".....................a la Olive Logan.
2. "For Your Own Sakes,"......a la Anna Dickinson.
3. "Begin Right,".............a la John B. Gough.
Aria—"Fal-taff".............................Balfe.
III. READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE:
1. Scene from "The Tempest,"
a la Fanny Kemble Butler.
2. Scene from "As You Like It,"
a la Mrs. Scott Siddons.
March.......................................Metzner.
IV. READING:
'Battle of Ivry.........................Macaulay
PART SECOND.
Overture—"Banditen Streiche...................Suppe
Kugel and Regel Galop.......................Zickhoff.
I. PULPIT ORATORY—Five personations.
In Four-Minute Sermons.
Traumerei.................................Schuman.
II. READING—"GOOD NIGHT."

Popular Family Concerts,
AT
LIBRARY HALL.

The Series of Popular and Cheap Concerts at Library Hall, under the management of V. E. BEAMER, will be inaugurated on NEXT SATURDAY, January 10. The special attraction will be the Eminent Pianist,
MISS LINA LUCKHARDT,
Of New York, assisted by Artists from the American Conservatory of Music. The programme comprises Music from the best composers of a popular character.
Tickets 50 cents; children half price. Doors open at 3 o'clock. Concert commences at 4 o'clock precisely, and will close by quarter to 6 o'clock.

MASONIC HALL—
EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Healy & Cohen's Hibernian Comedy Co.,
With 85 Beautiful Views of Irish Scenery, with Dublin Dan, the Guide, and full Company in a rollicking Irish Farce. Admission 50c. Children 25c.
Matinee—Children 10c; Adults 25c.

AMERICAN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
29 and 31 Fifth Avenue.
Piano, Violin, Singing, Flute, Cornet, Harmony, etc.,
TAUGHT BY THE BEST MASTERS.
Students may begin at any time.
Circulars at the Office and Music Stores.
Evening Lessons in all Branches.

PHILADELPHIA.
THOMAS. M. DROWN
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND CONSULTING METALLURGIST,
1,123 Girard Street, Philadelphia.

Reymer and Bros
SIXTH IMPORTATION DIRECT
OF
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED
English Pickles.

We are now receiving in "Bond" our sixth importation direct, embracing over 1,200 dozen of CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH PICKLES, SAUCES, CATSUPS, &c., and which we offer in original packages at about Eastern Prices.

CHOW CHOW, pints and quarts.
ASSORTED PICKLES, pints and quarts.
GERKINS, pints and quarts.
PICCALILLI, pints and quarts.
CAULIFLOWER, pints and quarts.
MIXED PICKLES, pints and quarts.
10 cases, 50 doz., PRINCE OF WALES SALAD.
SAUCE, in pints and half-pints.
25 cases C. & B.'s ANCHOVY PASTE.
25 cases C. & B.'s MUSHROOM CATSUP.
25 cases C. & B.'s WALNUT CATSUP.
25 cases Lebreton & Bree's pint tin FRENCH MUSHROONS.
15 cases Phillippe & Banaud's FRENCH PEAS.
2 casks, 30 gross, 6 oz., FRENCH GELATINE.

WE ALSO CALL DEALERS' ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF
Canned Fruits,
Vegetables,
Pickles, Sauces,
Catsups, Jellies,
Sardines, &c.,
In which we make a SPECIALTY, and are offered at the Very Lowest Market Price. All Goods Guaranteed equal in quality to any in the market.

Raisins.
500 boxes New Crop Layer Raisins.
300 boxes New Crop Valencia Raisins.
150 boxes New Crop London and Dehesia Raisins.
100 boxes New Crop Losse Muscatel Raisins.
100 mats New Crop Seedless Raisins.
50 boxes New Crop Sultana Raisins.
50 casks New Crop CURRANTS.
5 casks New Crop TURKEY PRUNES
20 casks, 100 boxes, CITRON, ORANGE and LEMON PEEL.
15 cases Prime New DRUM FIGS.
10 cases Prime New LAYER FIGS.
100 kegs MALAGA GRAPES.

IMPORTERS DIRECT OF
Colman's London Mustard,
In ¼, ½, 1, 4, 6 and 10 lbs. tin.
500 cases 1 and 2 lb. COVE OYSTERS.
300 cases 1 and 2 lb. FRESH LOBSTERS.
50 cases 1-4 SARDINES.
25 cases 1-2 SARDINES.
100 cases AMERICAN SARDINES.
100 cases SPICED SALMON.
500 cases pint, quart, 1-2 and 1 gal. PICKLES.
500 cases ASSORTED JELLY.
200 cases FRENCH MUSTARD.
500 cases pint and quart CATSUP.

We respectfully solicit Dealers to examine our Large Stocks, feeling satisfied we can offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS as to price.

AGENTS FOR
Anderson's Celebrated Mince Meat,
Collins's Paragon Baking Powder,
Davis & Miller's Celebrated Extract Flavoring,
Pearce's Philadelphia Crackers, in tin cans,
Imperial Scotch Oat Meal, packed in 1 lb. packages, saleable style.

Reymer & Bros.,
JOBBERS IN
Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Pickles, Sauces, Sardines and Fancy Groceries,
126, 128 and 130 Wood Street
AND
18, 20 and 22 Virgin Alley.

INSURANCE:

SOUTH SIDE
Fire Insurance Co.
CAPITAL - - $100,000.
Office, 2633 Carson Street, Pittsburgh.
R. B. BROWN, President.
H. LAFFERTY, Vice President.
E. KRIEG, Secretary.
J. G. FLEISHMAN, Treasurer.
A. J. RAPP, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
R. B. Brown,
J. G. Fleishman,
H. Lafferty,
John Nusser,
A. Rapp,
F. Schutte,
George Geyer,
Jos Kesling,
Jos. Maheler,
H. Sunshine,
R. Houlden,
R. Young,
G. A. Mundorff.

Manufacturers' and Merchants'
Insurance Company,
87 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Capital, - $250,000.
Assets $343,600 18, Jan. 1, 1873.
JAS. I. BENNETT..........President.
JOHN W. CHALFANT..........Vice President.
JAS. M. KENNEY..........Secretary.
AUGUST AMMON..........General Agent.
Directors:
James I. Bennett,
A. E. W. Painter,
John W. Chalfant,
Robert Lea,
I. C. Pershing,
William Walker,
John Wilson,
Henry A. Weaver,
W. A. Reed,
Jos. Walton,
O. W. Batchelor,
S. F. Von Bonhorst.
Mark W. Watson.

People's Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. Corner Wood street and Fifth avenue.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt,
John E. Parke,
Jared M. Brush,
Wm. F. Lang,
C. H. Love,
Samuel McCrickart,
Samuel P. Shriver,
Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
Wm. Vankirk,
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JOHN WATT..........President.
JOHN E. PARKE..........Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER..........Secretary.
GEO. S. SWARTZ, JR..........General Agent.

Western Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.
CAPITAL..........$225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.
Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS:
Alex. Nimick,
Alex. Speer,
Wm. Morrison,
Charles J. Clarke,
Wm. S. Evans,
Philip Reymer,
Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Andrew Ackley,
David M. Long,
John R. McCune,
D. Ihmsen,
Joseph Kirkpatrick.
H. Sellers McKee.
ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

Monongahela Insurance Co.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL..........$175,000.
Insures Against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
WM. A. CALDWELL..........President.
JNO. McDEVITT..........Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY..........Secretary.
Captain F. A. DOHRMAN, General Agent and Surveyor.
DIRECTORS:
W. A. Caldwell,
John McDevitt,
George A. Berry,
Wm. H. Forsyth,
James Woodburn,
Charles Atwell,
R. H. Palmer,
David M. Smith,
William Rea,
Robert Dalzell,
William Means,
Geo. W. Dilworth,
David McCandless,
D. S. H. Gilmore,
James McCandless.

Citizens' Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—No. 131 Smithfield street, second door from City Hall.
WM. BAGALEY..........President.
JOHN REA..........Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss or damage by fire.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Bagaley,
James Park, Jr.,
W. G. Johnston,
B. F. Jones,
Samuel Rea,
Capt. Thos. Snowden,
Barclay Preston,
John Shipton,
Geo. Wilson,
S. Harbaugh,
J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Thos. J. Burchfield,
George Bingham,
Alexander Moore,
S. M. Kier.
Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

"OLD RELIABLE"
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.. of Philadelphia,
ORGANIZED 1829.
CASH ASSETS—$3,500,000.
COFFIN, KELLOG & CO., Agents,
Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP

I have this day associated with me in the Merchant Tailoring Business my sons JOS. F. and HENRY N. SMITH. The firm to be known as HENRY SMITH & SONS.
HENRY SMITH.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF ALL THE
Desirable Styles of Goods
FOR GENT'S WEAR,
And with increased facilities and strict attention to business, we hope to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed by our friends heretofore, for which we extend our thanks.
Henry Smith & Sons,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
98 Wylie Avenue.
Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm and name of
Roedelheim, Bing & Co.,
102 THIRD AVENUE.
S. ROEDELHEIM,
S BING,
H. SCHLOSS.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1874.

POSTPONEMENT!
Fourth Grand Gift Concert,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY.
Over a Million in Bank!!
Success Assured!
A FULL DRAWING CERTAIN
On Tuesday, 31st of March, Next.

In order to meet the general wish and expectation of the public and the ticket-holders, for the full payment of the magnificent gifts, announced for the Fourth Grand Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, the management have determined to postpone the Concert and Drawing until

TUESDAY, the 31st of March, 1874.

They have already realized
OVER A MILLION DOLLARS,
And have a great many agents yet to hear from.

NO DOUBT IS ENTERTAINED OF THE SALE OF EVERY TICKET BEFORE THE DRAWING, BUT WHETHER ALL ARE SOLD OR NOT THE CONCERT AND DRAWING WILL POSITIVELY AND UNEQUIVOCALLY TAKE PLACE ON THE DAY NOW FIXED, AND IF ANY REMAIN UNSOLD THEY WILL BE CANCELLED AND THE PRIZES WILL BE REDUCED IN PROPORTION TO THE UNSOLD TICKETS.

Only 60,000 Tickets have been issued and
12,000 Cash Gifts,
$1,500,000
Will be distributed among the ticket-holders.
The Tickets are printed in coupons, or tenths, and all fractional parts will be represented in the drawing just as whole tickets are.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift			$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift			100,000
One Grand Cash Gift			50,000
One Grand Cash Gift			25,000
One Grand Cash Gift			17,500
10	Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30	Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50	Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80	Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100	Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150	Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250	Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325	Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000	Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000

Total, 12,000 Gifts, All Cash, amounting to..........$1,500,000
The chances for a gift are as one to five.

PRICE OF TICKETS:
Whole tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenths, or each coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500; 22½ Tickets for $1,000; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth of Tickets.

The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted, in all respects, like the three which have already been given, and full particulars may be learned from circulars which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.

Orders for tickets and applications for agencies will be attended to in the order they are received, and it is hoped they will be sent in promptly that there may be no disappointment or delay in filling all. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again. All agents are peremptorily required to settle up their accounts and return all unsold tickets by the 20th day of March.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky, and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

Fairbanks Standard
SCALES.
Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine.
Also Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawer, &c.
Scales Repaired promptly.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
48 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Reese & Bissell,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CORRUGATED SHEET IRON,
For Roofs and Sides of Buildings.
OFFICE AND WORKS: No. 877 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA

CARPETS.

THE VALUE OF MONEY HAVING APPRECIATED, IT MORE THAN EVER COMMANDS FAVORABLE INDUCEMENTS AND PRICES.
TO *Cash Buyers* OF
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL
Bargains
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.
Winter Stock
PRICES LOW,
STYLES GOOD,
ASSORTMENT LARGE.
ALL GRADES.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING;
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, P

STEEL MANUFACTURERS:

STEEL CASTINGS
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS
PARK, BROTHER & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse. Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works
ANDERSON & WOODS
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES,
ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS,
AXLES AND STEEL TIRE,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plates.
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
82 Water and 100 First ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MEDICAL.

Speedily Cured!
ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Nervous Diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.
Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address
GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.

Doctor Whittier,
Office, No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Specially treats all Private Diseases. Cures guaranteed. Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis (all forms). Also Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Vigor, Mental and Physical Decay, &c., &c., are thoroughly cured, without exposure, or detention from business. Medicines supplied. Confidential consultation or pamphlet free; call or write. Office hours, 9 A. to 8 P. M. "True Marriage Guide," 260 pages, illustrated, 50 cents.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.
HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood Restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.,—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 194 PENN STREET, next door to St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of twenty years' standing in this city, having cured 20,000 cases. For circular, etc., address DOOTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., December 26, 1873.

NOTICE.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until the 10th day of January, 1874, for TRANSCRIBING JUDGMENT DOCKETS Nos. 7 and 8 in the Court of Common Pleas, and Nos. 11 and 12 in the District Court.

For information regarding the same apply at the Office of the Prothonotary of Allegheny county.

HENRY WARNER, County Controller.

COAL.

Anthracite Coal

The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at large, that they are now prepared to receive and fill all orders for Anthracite (Wilkesbarre) Coal, as well as Bituminous Coal from their Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and P C and St. L. R. R., (Pan Handle), at the lowest market rates, in such quantities as desired. All orders left at their yards, Liberty street, opposite Sixteenth street, Pittsburgh, or at No. 73 Anderson street, No. 1 Marion avenue and Pennsylvania avenue yards, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention, or through either of the City Postoffices. We would advise all who use either Anthracite or Bituminous Coal to leave their orders now, as they will save money in ordering early, and enable us to serve them promptly and satisfactorily.

Orders for Car Loads filled on short notice.

HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 1 Marion avenue, Allegheny.
E. N. HUNTSMAN,
President Braddocksfield Gas Coal Co.,
No. 73 Anderson street, Allegheny.

LADIES,
FOR
Christmas Tree Trimmings,
Fine and Plain Candy,
Manufactured Fresh Every Day,
GO TO
Blair's,
62 FIFTH AVE., Pittsburgh, and
68 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.

$1,000 REWARD.
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

ESTABLISHED 1862.
PITTSBURGH COMMISSION HOUSE,
305 LIBERTY STREET.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
Receives and sells Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, Seeds, Lard, Bacon Apples, Potatoes, Green and Dried Fruits, Farm and Garden Products. Correspondence invited.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JAMES W. DRAPE & CO.
VALUABLE
Dwellings and Lots
FOR SALE,
In All Parts of Our Twin Cities, on Reasonable Terms.
SPLENDID SUBURBAN PROPERTY can be secured at a Bargain.
MONEY TO LOAN on Bond and Mortgage.
Apply to
JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
47½ Federal street, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE.

FIFTH AVENUE
AND
WOOD STREET PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
A sale in partition in the estate of Alex. McClurg, deceased.
3 Lots on Fifth avenue, adjoining Dispatch buildings, 20 feet front (each) and 120 feet deep, with the buildings occupied as stores.
2 Lots, 18 feet each, fronting on Virgin alley, 120 feet (immediately in rear of above Lots,) with buildings.
3 Lots, 18 feet each front on Wood street, near Fourth avenue, 90 feet deep, with five story buildings, occupied as business houses, with Hall above. Known as Lafayette Hall.
1 Lot, 30 feet front on Fourth avenue, four storied building occupied as offices.
To Capitalists or Business Men here is one of the best chances that has been offered for a long time to make a good investment that will pay largely on the amount invested, at the same time the property is increasing in value, as all who know the property know it to be among the most valuable in the city.
It will be sold at a reasonable price and on good terms to close up the estate. Apply to
HERRON & BATES,
REAL ESTATE DEALERS,
63 WOOD STREET.

FOR SALE.
BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED
Building Lots
AT
LEETSDALE,
On line of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway and within five minutes' walk of station.
Terms easy. Inquire of
J. M. GAZZAM,
Or W. G. WHITE,
Offices, Diamond street, corner Cherry alley.

FOR SALE—
A Warehouse on Liberty Street.
The four-story Warehouse, No. 337 Liberty street, second door from Tenth st., (late Wayne), 21 feet front by 69 feet depth. One of the best business locations in the city. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of S. McCRICKART, 331 Liberty street, or Dr. ROBERT WRAY, 139 Webster avenue.

RAILROADS:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, November 2d, 1873, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, at 2:30 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:50 a. m., Philadelphia 4:10 p. m., New York 7:35 p. m.

Cincinnati Express daily, at 12:20 p. m. arriving at Harrisburg 10:40 p. m., Philadelphia 2:40 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m., Baltimore 2:25 a. m., Washington 6:13 a. m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:40 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:15 a. m., Philadelphia 8:00 a. m., New York 11:55 a. m.

Fast Line daily, at 7:50 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 5:00 a. m., Philadelphia 9:10 a. m., New York 12:35 p. m., Baltimore 8:40 a. m., Washington 10:35 a. m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:05, 10:20, 11:15 a. m., 3:10, 6:10, and 11:20 p. m. Sunday, 12:40 p. m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:00 a. m., 4:50, 5:30 and 9:20 p. m., Sunday, 9:20 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation..........2:40 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation..........3:50 p. m.

Trains arrive at Union Depot as follows:—

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Mail Train daily, except Monday..........1:20 a. m.
Fast Line daily, except Monday..........1:55 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday..........8:40 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily..........9:25 a. m.
Pacific Express daily..........1:55 p. m.
Way Passenger daily..........8:2[illegible] p. m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:40 and 8:25 a. m., 1:20, 2:40, and 5:45 p. m. Sunday, 10:10 a. m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:10 and 9:00 a. m., 6:45, 7:25 and 11:10 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation..........4:45 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation..........10:45 a. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.

Mail Train, connecting for Butler..........6:35 a. m.
Express, connecting for Butler..........2:15 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation....9:30 a. m. and 4:17 p. m.
Springdale Accom., 3:05 and 6:10 p. m. Sunday, 12:50 p. m.
Fairview Accommodation..........10:40 a. m.

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot:—

Express, connecting from Butler..........10:20 a. m.
Mail Train, connecting from Butler..........5:10 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation....8:20 a. m. and 2:25 p. m.
Springdale Accom., 6:50 a. m. and 6:05 p. m. Sunday, 9:50 a. m.
Fairview Accommodation..........12:50 p. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices—No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, November 3, 1873, Three Through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Hulton Accommodation	6:40 a m	6:30 a m
Buffalo Express	7:00 a m	9:15 p m
Soda Works Accommod'n	9:40 a m	8:20 a m
Day Express	12:00 m	5:50 p m
Brady's Bend Accommodat'n	2:40 p m	10:10 a m
Night Express	4:15 p m	1:40 p m
Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	9:10 a m
Soda Works Accommod'n	6:00 p m	2:30 p m
Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	7:20 p m

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:10 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at Principal Points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Buffalo Express daily; on Sundays, to Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sundays.

Buffalo Express makes close connections, Sundays excepted, at Red Bank Junction with trains on Eastern Extension to and from Brookville and intermediate stations.

Buffalo Express runs through to Buffalo, Day Express to Titusville, and Night Express to Oil City.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets, can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 76 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after DECEMBER 14, 1873, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28 a m	Pacific Ex.	2:33 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:53 a m
Clev & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Chicago Express	1:58 p m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	7:13 a m	Cleveland Ex.	3:53 p m
Chicago Express	10:13 a m	Chicago Mail	3:13 p m
Clev & Whg Ex.	2:13 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	2:48 p m
Pacific Express	2:28 p m	Ch &St Louis Ex	7:23 p m
Wellsville Ex.	4:28 p m	Cleve & Whg Ex	7:03 p m
Erie and WrnEx	4:38 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Express	11:43 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:28 a m	Leetsdale Ac	7:43 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Beaver Falls	8:13 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac.	1:28 p m	Enon Ac	8:48 a m
Enon Ac	3:48 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	9:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	5:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:53 p m
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Leetsdale Ac	7:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Pacific Express arrives daily Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE."

ALTERATION OF TIME. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, 1873, trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Local Mail	6:30 a m	McKeesport Ac.	6:40 a m
Through mail to Wash. & Balt.	8:00 a m	McKeesport Ac.	7:30 a m
Mixed way	9:15 a m	West Newton Ac	8:30 a m
McKeesport Ac	10:50 a m	Trough Ex.	9:05 a m
Connelsv'e Ac.	3:25 p m	Connellsv'e Ac.	11:00 a m
McKeesport Ac	4:35 p m	McKeesport Ac.	12:10 p m
West Newton Ac	5:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:05 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	Uniontown Ac.	6:15 p m
Through Ex to Wash. & Balt.	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac.	7:35 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 p m	Through mail	9:40 p m
*W. Newton ChT	12:45 p m	*W. Newton ChT	10:05 a m

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday. Express Trains daily.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore Philadelphia, New York and all points east.

General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.

R. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
SAML. C. HOUGH, Genl. Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, December 1, 1873, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at Depot, 226 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Homestead Ac	5 50 a m	Homestead Ac	6 55 a m
Monongahela Ac	8 05 a m	Monongahela Ex.	8 38 a m
Elizabeth Ac	11:00 a m	Elizabeth Ac	2 15 p m
Monongahela Ex	4 00 p m	Monongahela Ac	5 10 p m
Homestead Ac	6 15 p m	Homestead Ac	7 25 p m

Church Train leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8 00 a. m., stopping at all points for passengers, and reaching Pittsburgh at 10 00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1 00 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 3 05 p. m.

Passengers to Pittsburgh furnished with Transfer Passes on Birmingham and Ormsby Passenger Railways.

Monthly Commutation School and Family Tickets to all points.

JOHN. M. BYERS, Superintendent.
WM. J. ROSE, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after NOVEMBER 2d, 1873, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28 a m	McDonald Ac.	7:18 a m
Columbus Mail	7:18 a m	Washington Ac.	8:18 a m
Washington Ac.	8:48 a m	Steubenville Ac.	9:53 a m
Pacific Express	9:53 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	12:03 p m
McDonald Ac.	12:03 p m	McDonald Ac.	1:13 p m
Southern Ex.	2:58 p m	Washington Ac.	3:53 p m
Steubenville Ac.	3:28 p m	Columbus Mail	6:13 p m
Washington Ac.	5:01 p m	Fast Line	7:33 p m
McDonald Ac.	6:13 p m	Southern Ex.	12:28 a m
Sunday Ch train	12:48 p m	Sunday Ch train	10:02 a m

Fast Line and Southern Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS:

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
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